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The Farm and Ranch Review

GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG., CALGARY, ALBERTA Founded in 1905 by Chas. W. Peterson Vol. XLVII. No. 3 James H. Gray, Editor P. Peterson, Advertising Manager

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tion on a problem, it is Cross Hospital. In 1929 this hard to beat the record of the was increased to 10 beds. Children's Hospital Aid Society Through all the years it has that in Alberta is the sponsor been a persistent advocate for of the Easter Seals appeal. a special orthopedic hospital

That dream has been realized by the construction of the new Red Cross Hospital in Calgary. The society raised and contributed \$22,800 toward an elevator for the hospital and spent \$6,000 to furnish and decorate two six-bed wards. It will continue to contribute \$660 a month when the hospital goes into operation. That money into operation. comes from a membership fee of \$10 a month levied on the societies 66 members.

This society has no expense account. Every dollar that it raises goes directly to the care of crippled children. In its campaign for Easter Seals for crippled children, it will be unique among fund-raising bodies inasmuch as no deduction will be made for administration or collecting the funds. The address of the Children's Hospital Aid Society is Box 280 , Calgary.

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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

Dr. Einstein and Dr. Towers always leave us baffled

IT'S not their fault, of course, but when Graham Towers starts discussing inflation the effect on us is usually the same as when Alberta Einstein gets going on the theory of relativity. We don't understand a word of it. Both are recognized as outstanding thinkers in their fields. They undoubtedly know what they're talking about. Yet when we make a very special effort to follow their lines of reasoning we wind up completely confused, and with a strong suspicion that they are actually talking about something else.

All that is true about the recent statement by Mr. Towers on inflation and how to combat it. To our simple mind, inflation is like the measles. There are several varieties, including the German. In his suggested fiscal policies, Dr. Towers seemed to be concerned with monetary or German type inflation. That was a scheme, devised by the German financiers, to get rid of the country's internal debt after the first war. It resulted in the complete depreciation of the German currency, until it was worth more as bales of waste paper than it was as money. Understandingly, and laudably, Mr. Towers wants none of that here. The remedies he outlined will prevent it. We'll take his word for that. But that isn't the sort of inflation that worries us at all.

We're concerned about price inflation by which prices are forced up by a deficit in production of consumable goods even if the dollar supply remains stable. For example, take Mr. Towers' proposal of heavy taxation by the Government which will drain off our purchasing power and hence ease the inflationary pressure. That, it seems to us, will do nothing of the sort. The Government will need money to finance our

defense programme. It will have to get it by taking it out of everybody's pocket. But if it increases its taxes by \$2,000,000,000 next year, it pushes that \$2,000,000,000 back into circualtion in Canada to Canadians to buy armaments and pay for the armed servies.

That's like turning the pump outlet back into the basement you're trying to pump out. That money is going to clamor for goods. But because the goods available are reduced by the amount of material and effort expended on planes and armies, it must inevitably push prices up. The only way that price inflation can be avoided is by a rapid increase in production, by the creation of new wealth to replace that which we must waste and destroy.

Price inflation can only be avoided if we can grow two steers, two automobiles, two suits of clothes, where only one grew before. So what this country needs, it seems to us, is a policy that will get some forced steam behind our development. Let's take a farmer at Plunkett, Sask., for an example. He's been mining wheat from a depleted soil and scratching a living. Luck smiles and he gets a good crop. If we grab half his income in taxes, we collect once. If, however, we say to this farmer:

"The wheat growers are the low man on the price inflation totem pole. You pay the shot. Take half your land out of wheat and plant it to grass and legumes. Then feed that to livestock. That will rebuild your soil and make it produce twice as much real wealth. Do that, and you can offset the capital cost of this development of our greatest natural resource — the soil — against your income tax."

That, in fact is what will be done for eastern manufacturers. Part of the \$2 billions in extra taxes that will be raised will be spent by giving people tax rebates to encourage them to expand their plants. The Government will pay for these plants through tax rebates. The "accelerated depreciation" tax allowance will mean that the manufacturers will emerge with a handsome profit in the form of a physical plant.

But when we come to our natural resources, to our land, our forests, or mineral deposits, it does not apply. We subsidize the end product but do nothing to encourage production of our primary products and raw materials.

If this system is applied through the whole economy, we can ultimately lick price inflation. We will produce more in the end of everything. We will make it profitable to conserve and rebuild our soil, to reforest our woodlands, to search for and develop iron mines and copper mines and oil wells and gas fields. True, aside from inflation, these policies will increase the Government's immediate need for funds to pay for defense. But as we said before, that is a separate problem.

Only by some such policy as this can the primary producers of the prairies get any protection. The price inflation does not help them because our wheat is a surplus commodity in Canada and must be sold abroad. Price inflation is steadily reducing the value of their savings. money that was put into Victory Bonds to finance a new house will now hardly pay for the basement. The money that was collected and saved for a new church, a new community hall, a new children's home or hospital ,has been reduced by half by price inflation, not monetary inflation. That process will go on and on, and the greater the tax burden imposed by the Government, the greater the speed of the spiral of price inflation. The dollars we patriotically invest in the bonds of our country, or in any other bonds for that matter, will buy less and less.

We don't have to understand either Dr. Towers or Dr. Einstein to realize all this. We only have to understand that you don't ever get a flooded basement pumped dry if both the inlet and outlet of the pump are in the basement.

Manitoba is showing wisdom and courage

THE decision of the Manitoba Government to completely revamp the whole power generation and distribution system of the province is one of the most heartening examples of truly responsible government we have seen in a generation. And we say that despite serious caveats as to the wisdom of some of the steps that are to be taken. In essence, it is the application of the Rowell-Sirois principle to power in Manitoba

Forty years ago, when hydro electric power was in its very infancy, the best sites on the Winnipeg River were developed by the Winnipeg Electric Company and City Hydro of Winnipeg. As the demand for power increased, more and more sites were developed. In the end all the available sources of cheap power on this river were used up. To get more power would require going much farther afield. And more power is urgently needed to feed the rapidly expanding electrification of rural Manitoba.

If the Winnipeg river sites were left in

the hands of the Winnipeg Electric and City Hydro, Winnipeg would go on getting power at about half the cost of modern installation at remote sites. But rural Manitoba would have to pay an exorbitant price for power for the farms. Not being afraid of slogans or smear words, the Liberal Government decided to act boldly. It has announced that it will expropriate the assets of the Winnipeg Electric Company and almost double the province's outstanding debt in the process

Manitoba doesn't have Alberta's fabulous income from the alienation of wasting natural resources. But unencumbered by thought-stifling theories about debt, it has vision and courage. It will establish a pool of all power generated in Manitoba. All users, city and urban alike, will pay the same price for the power bought from the pool. In short the urban users of power will pay slightly more for their electricity in order that the farm users can pay a great deal less.

Manitoba sees things clearly. It realizes that providing the farmers of Manitoba with the ordinary amenities of life is of far greater value to the sound development of the province than concern about debt. So it prepares to saddle itself with a liability that may exceed \$80,000,000. No farm economy, in which 80 per cent of the people are condemned to a condition of life that is intolerable by any civilized standard can long survive.

In Alberta it is the policy of the Government to condemn 60 per cent of our farm people to a peasant level of existence. Is it any wonder that our young people are fleeing our powerless farms? Or any wonder that we are scouring European refugee camps for replacements, for peasants who alone will tolerate so mean an existence? Our farms get bigger and bigger, and the trend is in the direction of corporation farms and tenant farmers.

To arrest this disastrious trend we have to take whatever steps are necessary to make it possible for farm families to live in decency by the use of electricity. That

(Continued on Page 6)

Farm and Ranch Editorials

(Continued from Page 5)

cannot happen if the distribution of electric energy is left to private power companies. They cannot afford to take power to the farms of Alberta or Saskatchewan because the sale of power will not pay for distribution costs. Instead they can, as in Alberta, concentrate on the heavily populated areas and ignore the rest. The majority of the farmers, who live away from the power lines, cannot get power at any price. Those more fortunately placed can get it only at exorbitant cost. In neither case will the Alberta Government lift a finger to help.

It may well be, as some critics are now

arguing, that Manitoba could establish its pool of primary power without expropriating the Winnipeg Electric Company. If that is correct, it would seem to make sense. But this argument over means should not be allowed to obscure the end. In Manitoba, the Government is determined that its farmers shall have the right to a minimum level of civilized life, and in order to bring that about is prepared to spread the cost over the whole population. And that is the way, and the only way, in which the magnificent vision of the Rowell-Sirois report can be made a living reality for the farm people of this country.

A vindiction of faith in our Prairie destiny

THE decision of the Alberta Government to continue its ban against the export of natural gas was a stiff blow to the pipe-line promoters and franchise hunters. As such, it was a signal victory for all Prairie Canadians who have faith that our natural resources will once build a great country in this inland empire. In achieving this gain, a great deal of the credit must go to such farm organizations as the Alberta Wheat Pool, which saw the issue clearly and acted accordingly.

But we should understand clearly that this has not settled the issue for all time. The Government has announced that once enough gas is in sight to meet Alberta's needs for the next 30 years, exports will be permitted. Why 30 years was chosen instead of 40 or 50 rather baffles us. And how anyone can calculate how large a reserve we need is equally puzzling.

These questions aside, there is another aspect of the Government's decision that causes some concern. To build up the gas reserve, it has liberalized its leasing policy. It will no longer require that half the gas discovered go to the crown. It would seem that here the Government has given itself a severe handicap in dealing with exports from now on. Previously it could dictate what happened to the gas because it owned half of it. As it becomes divested of ownership, it must rely on its legal rights to restrict exports. Unhappily on that count it is on most unstable ground. If it does not have power under our constitution to prevent the export of wheat, for example, how does it legally bar the export of gas?

Then there is an even more complex problem in the offing. An export pipeline will pay a much higher price for natural gas than has previously ruled in the supply of Alberta's needs. Doesn't that mean ultimately that the cost of using natural gas will double in Alberta? We'd like to have somebody explain how any two-price system can be made to work at the gas wells for without a two-price system nothing can prevent a substantial boost in Alberta's own gas price.

Perhaps these and other questions will be raised and answered in the Legislature this winter. In the meantime, a happy footnote has been added to the argument over industrializing the West with natural gas.

That was the announcement that the Canadian Celanese Company is to build a chemical plant at Edmonton which will use 40 million cubic feet of gas daily. At the

time of the Conservation Board hearings, Mr. J. R. Donald of Montreal appealed to the board to hold Alberta's gas for future industrialization of the West. A professional chemical engineer, Mr. Donald told of the many inquiries he had received from big companies who were becoming interested in establishing plants. Every effort was made by the kept idealists of the pipeline promoters to smear Mr. Donald and discredit his testimony.

There is no doubt that Mr. Donald had positive knowledge of the intention of companies to locate in Alberta, if they could be assured of a long-term supply of gas. But because he could not disclose his information he had to let the snide criticism of his stand remain unanswered. The Celanese plant is not only an answer to the critics, it is an augury of a great new future for the West. One chemical plant follows another. The by-products of one chemical plant become the raw materials of another, its waste products feed another and so on.

If we can only persuade our Governments to take the long view, what has just started in Alberta will spread inevitably to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Industrialization will mean more and more people and in the end there will be good markets at home on the Prairies for a far greater proportion of the food we grow on our farms.

School teachers and carpenters

OUR editorial on school teachers' wages in our December issue drew quite a response from our teachers. We are particularly perturbed by one aspect of these replies, the delusion among teachers that possession of a university degree makes a better teacher. Our educational system is loaded against teachers without college degrees. Those who have degrees can go farther than those who haven't; and they can get a lot more money. To qualify for the top-paying jobs, teachers have to attend university.

So teachers go after degrees in order to earn more money. That's all right with us, if it is put on that basis. But let's have none of this nonsense about the possession of a degree making a better teacher, or even a better-educated citizen. There is far too much snobbery in this country attached to college degrees, snobbery from which the teaching profession is by no means immune.

Now we don't blame them for doing

what everybody else is doing in our society -looking to their own interests and trying to get as much for their services as possible. But we do object to their setting themselves up as superior beings to plumbers, plasterers, carpenters and printers; and being entitled by that position to more pay for less work than anybody else. For our part, the most important cog in our whole educational wheel is the primary school teacher. A good primary school teacher is worth as much or more to the pupils, their parents, and the system generally, than a half dozen specializing high-school teachers. But to "educated" teachers, the primary arades are the salt mines of the system.

To those in pursuit of degrees, the primary grades and the country schools are but stepping stones. Teaching is a means of earning money to buy the degree that will yield more money. It is a form of apprenticeship. Other citizens who choose to become plasterers or printers spend even longer periods of apprenticeship. During their apprenticeship they earn less than journeymen, less even than common laborers. But the degree-hunting teachers regard themselves as being hard done-by because wages during the apprenticeship period are only slightly higher than journeymen carpenters can command.

A prediction

IF, as now seems possible, the Souris oil discovery leads to a commercial oil deposit in Manitoba, we have a prediction to make. It is this: It will set off a development boom the like of which Alberta has not seen. In Manitoba ,the oil rights in the main belong to the farmers on the land. Manitoba, unlike Venezula, Arabia and Alberta, doesn't have a system that permits the Government to hand over to a few wealthy corporations huge blocks of oil resources. So Manitoba will enjoy a Texas-style, instead of an Arabian or Alberta-style, boom. It will not be possible, there, for α few wealthy oil companies to grab off millions of acres of leases and sit on them like hens on crockery eggs. There will be no freeze-outs of the little fellows in Mani-

Home-grown enterprisers will find room for enterprise. Some will make money and others will lose money. But in the end α vast new source of wealth will be tapped. That wealth will accrue directly to the people of Manitoba. The Government will profit scarcely at all. In Manitoba the people will get rich and the Government will follow the time-tested British principle of taking what it needs from the people in taxes. That, surely will be a happy contrast with Alberta where the people got nothing while the Government has got rich by withholding the mineral rights from its people to whom they rightfully belong. But then Alberta seems to think that a rich government and poor people is an ideal sort of system, for both the Government and the people.

Curiously enough, the people who are loudest in their praise of Alberta's system of alienating its natural resources, would start a shooting war if any effort was made to adopt such a system in their homeland. They come from Texas, Oklahoma and California, where people and not governments got rich out of the development of their natural resources. And, that, precisely is what is in store for Manitoba if oil is discovered in commercial quantities there.

I Sometimes Think——

We should jail the parents of juvenile delinquents

By JAMES H. GRAY

THE legislatures are now in session, across the land. So once again we'll be hearing a great deal about the problem of juvenile delinquents. It is a popular subject for speech-making these days. The problem of young people going bad, getting into trouble with the police, striking out on their first trip to the plate in the game of life, is serious enough. It is most serious among city and town residents, but young people from the farms are by no means immune to infection.

But it seems to me that most of the oratory is pretty shallow stuff. It ignores, for instance, the fundamental changes that have come to pass in our way of life. The world of today isn't the world in which you and I grew up 30 or 40_{λ} years ago. There were no movies then. There was no radio. There were none of the other time-consuming distractions. There were relatively few automobiles, even 30 years ago.

When we were kids, our parents had some time for us. Not because they were better people, but because they had nothing else to do. Once they had read the evening paper, or had their after-supper pipe, fathers had nothing much to occupy their time for the rest of the evening. They could read us a story, or talk to us about school, or tell us stories out of the past. In those days before "baby sitters" families did things together, or not at all. People had time to raise families, and they had time for their families.

They haven't any more. They have favorite radio programmes to listen to some nights. They have to attend meetings of "dogood" organizations. The movies beckon. The automobile stands ever waiting to whisk parents off to some party or meeting. The child of today who can't make his own amusement, who can't learn to get along without his parents, is a sorry little creature indeed.

We came to our knowledge of ethics and morals the easy way. We acquired moral values in the process of being members of families that lived very closely together. Our problems were solved in the same way. had parents who were always prepared to discuss them with How different all that is from our own performance with our children. We consider them only when they get into trouble, and we are always surprised when they do. And, characteristically, when our children become even mildly delinquent we search frantically for somebody or something to blame.

We blame the schools. We blame the other kids in the neighborhood. We blame the movies, or the comic books, or the churches. We blame everybody but the right people — ourselves.

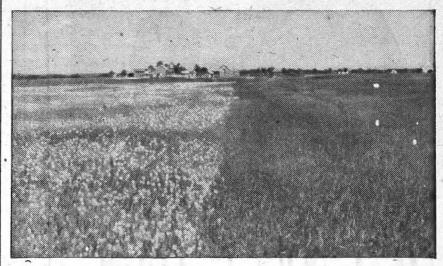
In doing so, we seize at straws for solution. We demand that the schools pull up their collective socks and take things in hand. It is not enough that the schools educate our children, they must teach them morals and social behavior as well. We carry lunacy to amazing lengths. Currently, for examamazing ple, there is an agitation on to have the high schools teach our boys and girls how to drive Why? Because haven't time to do it, and allow untaught youngsters to use our cars and kill themselves.

It seems to me that no solution of the delinquency problem is possible that does not begin in the home at infancy. home of today is designed to produce delinquents. The miracle is that so many of our boys and girls grow into such fine young citizens. The young people who find themselves in serious trouble are products of both hereditary and environment. Who is responsible—the parents who for a decade were too busy with the radio, bridge, parties, meetings and outside diversions to be real parents? Or children we cast adrift in a society stand? they did not under-

We brought our children into the world. We decided that one child or two was a large enough family. We went to the movies. We chased our children out when they interrupted our radio listening. We hired the sitters and went off to the parties. Who, then is the real delinquent? Our children or ourselves? And who, logically, ought to go to jail?

All this is a factor which our farm people might well consider when wondering about leaving the farm and moving into town. They will discover all these distractions, this rat race of activities which is destroying the kind of a home we knew. Curiously enough, many city people who have thought their way through the problem are turning toward the country. Against all its many disadvantages, "a place in the country" has this in its favor. It provides a setting in which a family can have a real family life, in which the members of the family can do things together, create mutual interests and diversions, escape from the things that have destroyed family life as you and I knew it when we were growing up.

WEED CONTROL

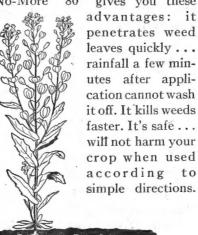


Weed control that works. Left, grain field clogged with mustard. Right, another part of the field treated with Green Cross Weed-No-More.

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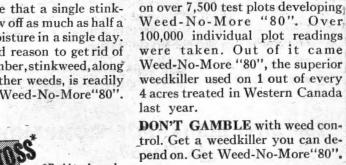
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Weeds rob your grain of soil moisture. Many weeds, common in the grain fields of Western Canada, steal large quantities of this precious moisture. The stinkweed, (pictured above) is one of the worst offenders. Weed control experts estimate that a single stinkweed can draw off as much as half a pint of soil moisture in a single day. There's a good reason to get rid of it. And, remember, stinkweed, along with many other weeds, is readily susceptible to Weed-No-More'80''.



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33 different formulations were used



Maybe folks should look at security this way

It seems to me that keeping yourself when you get up in years is something like keeping up

You can't run a car on just gas. It's got to have plenty of oil and grease too. And I figure the same idea works with me and the money I'll need someday.

Suppose I get paid some kind of old-age benefit, the same as everybody else. I'll be mighty glad to get that money. But I'm going to want more money coming in. And that's just what I'm saving for now with my life insurance.

Even then I won't be living the life of Reilly. But at least I'll have most of the comforts I want. And right now it's mighty good to know that if anything happens to me, my life insurance will take care of my family.

Anyhow, don't you think a man should help provide for his own security? I do. And millions of other Canadians are doing it now - with their own life insurance.



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Crash Victim



Mrs. H. Sanders, 1912 Stanley Street, Nelson, B.C., won \$5 for this picture of her son Ray coming to Garry's aid after a spill from his sleigh.

Gunning for Owl raiders? Then watch what you shoot!

By KERRY WOOD

IT'S an eery sensation, having fully rob you poor. If you have your hat snatched off while turkeys that like roosting on walking through a spruce forest at night. You whirl around, ready to defend life and limb from any aggressor. But no one is behind you. Nor is there any tree branch near your head to provide a plausible explanation for the spilled chapeau. And when you face the front again, there is the elusive bonnet, lying on the pathway a few yards from you. At that moment you glance fearfully over your shoulder, expecting to sight a ghost.

The ghost responsible for this hat-snatching trick is the Great Horned Owl. Towards the end of winter these large owls are much more belligerent than usual, for two reasons. First. food is generally short in supply, hence they are always ready to swoop at any moving creature on the assumption that if it's alive, it's edible. Secondly, Great Horned Owls start pairing and nesting during March, and if you happen to invade woodlands near a nestsite, Swoosh goes your hat.

The bird generally strikes from behind, but is in front when you whirl around. startled human usually utters a whoop, which frightens the owl and causes it to ske-daddle away on silent wings, dropping the hat as soon as it realizes that the felt fedora is not palatable. When you look hither and you for your attacker, most of the time you sight nothing but darkened woodlands and wonder what manner of evil ghostie has plagued you. Fowl Lovers

Make no mistake about it: if you are a farmer, the Great Horned Owl will be delighted to plague you. If you own innocent young chicks or tough old broilers and the poultry is not securely locked away at nightfall, these big owls will glee-

trees or on top of tool-sheds, the owls will gladly dine on them any old night of the year and never mind about waiting until Christmas. If game birds thrive on your farm, the Great Horned Owl will thin out the partridge, grouse, or pheasants to make sportsmen howl with outraged anguish — sportsmen like to do their own thinning out, when it comes to game birds!

But remember, the Great Horned Owl is the only evil member of the family in Western Canada.

All other owls are useful predators, being excellent mousecatchers. The good varieties include the day-flying Short-eared Owl; Long-eared Owls of prairie coulees and brushlands; small but horn-carrying Screech Owls of Manitoba and British Columbia; tiny Pygmy Owls of the tall conifer forests; tolling Saw-whets and Richardson's Owls; slim Hawk-Owls; large but harmless Great Grey Owls of foothill and northern woodlands. Then there is a winter visitor from the Arctic, the Snowy Owl that occasionally preys on game birds and poultry, but most Snowy Owls concentrate their attentions on rabbits and mice during their winter stay in settled areas. Only the Great Horned Owl is continually harmful in farming districts, therefore farmers should learn identification features of this one evil bird and avoid killing useful members of the owl clan.

All Smaller

beneficial None of the feather-horned owls are as large as the Great Horned Owl. Size is one of the best identification tags, the Great Horned bird measuring almost two feet in body-length, with a massive wing-span of around four feet,

and always presents a chunky-bodied silhouette with a distinctively large, round, and catshaped head adorned with prominent feather-tufts. Its note can be best described as: Ku-hoo, hooo, hooo! Deep and booming in tone. The Great Horned Owl also utters a loud squawk or scream, this note more often heard during the spring season.

Not Wholly Bad

In fairness to the species, it should be mentioned that they are not wholly bad. In regions where the much more destructive rat is plentiful, Great Horned Owls prey heavily upon such pests. They also help reduce mouse numbers during periods when such rodents swarm over the farm fields, and the big owls are beneficial at rabbit-killing when the bunnies are abundant and causing concern to orchard men. But in poultry farming districts, the Great Horned Owl is a serious threat to the profit system.

There are two control methods, the simplest being to grab the family shotgun and defunct the owl when you see it whoosh into a poultry run. such moments the blunderbuss is seldom at hand. However, run for your gun and head for the nearest stand of tall timbers, because the chances are good that you'll sight the ma-rauder silhouetted against the sunset and dining on its poultry victim. You can also hunt the birds during March and April, when they are most active and destructive. Feeding the owlets keeps the mother birds busy at hunting, and they're apt to raid farmyards repeatedly during this period.

If you hear nightly hoo-ing concerts, try to locate the nest and dispatch the family. But make sure you do not confuse the Great Horned Owl with that splendid mouser, the Short-Eared Owl of the marshlands. This latter type presents an easy target on fence posts and telephone poles near sloughs during the late afternoons, but is the finest mouse-killer of the owl tribe. The Short-Eared Owl has tiny feather-horns, never prominent tufts like its evil relation.

Cruel Trap

The second control method makes use of that cruel instrument of torture, the steel-trap. Few naturalists like to recommend the use of such weapons, against wild creatures. But if a Great Horned Owl is invading your poultry yard and has to be destroyed, you can easily trap it. Nail a 4-inch square of board to the end of a 20-foot pole as a top platform, set an ordinary gopher trap on the 4-inch table, stapling the trapchain to the pole underneath.

Erect the trap-pole near your poultry house during the early evening — never leave it up during the day, else innocent birds will be caught. Tie a sheep's bell to the trap-chain, to ring when the marauder is

caught so that you can humanely destroy it at once. The raiding owl may not sight the new perch on its first visit to the poultry run, but will almost certainly avail itself of the perch on the second or third night. Such owls are rarely wary of a trap, so this pole-trap control method is very effective. However, trapping is never selective, and care should be taken not to set such devices where harmless owls may be caught.

Are you using your dugouts?

CORN on the cob oozing with butter and liberally sprinkled with salt, crunchy golden carrots, and creamed cauliflower—these mouth-waterers and others can become realities, and to top it all off, produced from your own garden. How? Put that stored water in your dugout to work. That water will irrigate an acre of high-yielding garden and, even though you may not notice a huge decrease in the food bill, your family will enjoy a more varied diet.

The essence of irrigation is to apply the right amount of water at the right time. Yields are reduced if the crop lacks water at any time during the growing season. On the other side of the ledger, water applied to a depth beyond the root zone is wasted because the plant cannot utilize it.

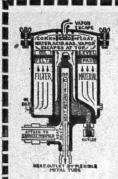
An experienced irrigator can usually tell whether or not plants require water simply by looking at them. Before this experience is gained, it will be necessary to do some underground exploring. The common post-hole auger can be used effectively to determine the moisture condition. If the soil can be formed into a plastic ball, the crop is not suffering. If the ball crumbles easily, it is time to help nature out.

To determine when enough water has been applied, a good tool to use is the soil probe. This tool can be made very easily. Get two pieces of one-half-inch rod — one piece 4 feet long and the other 1 foot long. Weld the 1-foot piece at one end of the 4-foot piece so as to form a "T". The use of the probe is based on the fact that it is more easily pushed into moist soil than dry soil. Therefore, the time to stop irrigating can be determined by probing the ground in several places. Vegetable crops are relatively shallow rooted, so a soil moistened to a depth of about 2 feet is usually sufficient.

The water can be applied by the surface method, or by the use of sprinklers. A bulletin, "Irrigating the Prairie Home Garden," by H. C. Korven, which discusses the surface and sprinkler method of irrigation and other aspects of gardening, is now available for distribution from the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current.







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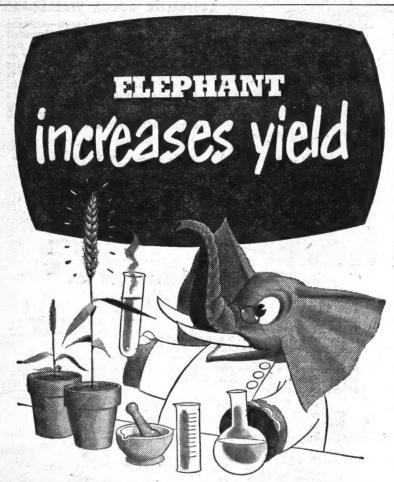
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Mrs. Merle Bieber of Scandinavia, Man., sent us this picture of Darlene and Dandy having an outdoor party on a frosty winter day.

The world's laziest animal is the Chamelon

THE reindeer is the only member of the deer family in which both sexes have ant-These rather attractive appendages which are used as weapons only, are shed in Spring and new ones grow in late Summer or early Autumn. The male reindeer has, by far the larger horns.

These little-known animals, sometimes called "the camels of the frozen north", eat grasses, lichen, moss, and mushrooms during the short Summer when there is virtually continuous sunshine in the Southern Arctic for two months, and ordinary moss during the long intensely cold Winter.

Besides drawing folk and heavy loads on sleds, the reindeer provides milk, from which butter and cheese are made; while its flesh is very appetizing and nourishing indeed.

The reindeer's skin makes ex-

cellent leather goods, tents, and wearing apparel. Its tendons provide bow strings and, when cut thin enough, usable serviceable thread. The bones make spoons and other dining equip-The bones make ment; and the horns passable glue.

Reindeers have been successfully reared in Alaska since 1892, and are thriving in our widespread Arctic territory. In North America they are also called caribou.

The Chameleon

The chameleon is a unique member of the lizard-family which inhabits Africa, Asia, and particularly Madagascar.

It is a lazy, very slow creature, which crawls along the bough of a tree as if to-morrow would do for the next step. It could not possibly escape from its enemies were it not for the fact that it can change its color instantly to match its background.

Thus in any one day the chameleon whose natural color is grey-black, may be a brilliant green, spotted like a leopard, or even striped like a zebra. fore each color change the little creature inhales deeply and puffs up like a cushion far beyond its usual size.

This amazing power is made possible by the presence of two layers of brilliant yellow and dark brown cells beneath the skin.

The large heavily-lid eyes which outwardly resemble tiny slits, work like the movable lights of a car and thus enable the reptile to see in front, behind, sideways, and upwards, simultaneously.

A mere foot long this odd, creature nevertheless has a club-shaped sticky tongue six inches in length with which it catches unwary insects.

The chameleon steadies itself on a branch by means of its long tail which coils around a stem, and can go for months without food.

Its hide is sometimes used for making fine shoes and purses, and many years ago it was fashionable for women, in some parts of the world, to wear a small chameleon chained to a pin on her shoulders, as an ornament, the diminutive creature, of course, changed its color to match the lady's dress.



"Aha! I knew I'd find a bruised one in the bottom."

The Duckbill

The duckbill, or the duck-bill-ed platypus of Australia, some twenty inches long, is one of the strangest animals alive. Thus it has a bill like a duck, lays eggs, and has webbed feet, yet has a fur coat, and nurses its young like other mammals. The male has a horny spur on the hind foot capable of inflicting a poisonous wound. The forelegs have each five powerful claws with which the animal burrows.

Duckbills live, most of the time, in river banks and the shell-less eggs, partially resemble those of birds since they contain yolks.

The Civet

The civet is a beautiful catlike flesh-eating animal of Afand Asia whose scent gland, near the reproductive organs, produces the mussy substance called civet which is a valuable ingredient of perfumes.

Many of these animals which feed on birds and reptiles, are kept in captivity in order that a few ounces of civet may be extracted from each, weekly, and the whole supply then exported to London and Paris periodically.

The Cheetah

The cheetah is a rather longlegged leopard-like animal of Africa, India, and Western Asia whose claws differ from those of similar wild animals, and are more suited for securing prey by pursuing, as dogs do.

There is further resemblance to the latter in that the cheetah can be easily tamed and rendered quite manageable.

This animal which can become fairly affectionate, and purrs like an immense cat when contented, is much used for hunting in South India. It is a useful "watchdog" too.

The Rhinoceros Has a Valet

The rhinoceros of Africa large, powerful, three-toed, thich-skinned mammal, two heavy upright horns on its snout - has a curious partnership with certain small birds, the size of a thrush, appropriately called rhinoceros birds. The latter seek and subsist on the many ticks and other insects which infest their hosts' back and repay "his" hospitality by warning "him" promptly of approaching danger. Thus if the much more alert and observant bird or birds see a sportsman with a gun, or some dan-gerous wild beast, some way ahead, they run over "his" head, flap their wings and utter strange cries, as a warning to him. The rhinoceros flees for his life.

This country school saw a lot of the country

By ELOISE DEBOLT

ONE hears a lot these days about the little country school houses that stand unused on the prairie, and slowly falling into a state of disrepair due to various causes. Perhaps it is due in part to the new school systems but in most cases it is simply a lack of pupils in the district that deems it impractical to keep a school open.

A new fate has befallen just such a little country school house that was first built northeast of Brierecrest, Saskatchewan, in 1903. Two pioneers of that district, Bruce Jaques and John Finlay, hauled the lumber for this first Sunny Hill School, from Drinkwater, Sask., and, since at that time, no bridge spanned the Moose Jaw Creek, the journey was not an easy one.

Since the erection of the building it has changed names and locations on more than one occasion. In 1927, a new and larger Sunny Hill School was built and the first little building was sold to the Orange Lodge in Briercrest and moved into the village.

After being used as a lodge room for some time, it was used as a home by the William Ivers family for one winter. Then after standing unused again for several years it was sold to the Ridley School district near Baildon when the school there was burned down.

Now the building has once more changed hands. A large airforce building has replaced it as a class room at Ridley, and Dick Stewart of Baildon has purchased the much "be-movlittle structure and has brought it to his lot in Baildon where he is now remodelling it into a permanent home.

Angus bull sells for \$100,000

NEW world record price for a beef bull of \$100,000 was established recently when Dr. Armand Hammer, owner of Shadow Isle Farm, Red Bank, N.J., concluded negotiations for Prince Eric of Sunbeam, obtaining the famous Aberdeen-Angus herd sire from L. L. O'Bryan, owner of Lakewood Farm, Mukwonago, Wis.

This eight-year-old bull has broken records before. He set a new price of \$40,000 when sold by Sunbeam Farms, Miami, Oklahoma, to Ralph L. Smith Farms, Chillicothe, Mo., as champion of the 1944 National Aberdeen-Angus Sale & Show in Chicago. He topped the Smith dispersion in 1947 at \$35,300, selling to Lakewood Farm. Incidentally, Dr. Hammer was the final contending bidder at that

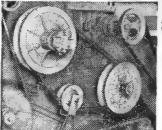
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All kids love balloons and those of Mrs. Fred Vanstone, Box 186, Carnduff, Sask., are no exception. Here, with three cousins, they were snapped in a jolly mood.

Here's the other side of the weeds-in-grain argument

By ARTHUR MENCKEN

DURING the past thirty years not complain of this condition dozens of articles have been written to show the enormous amount of money spent by Western Canadian farmers to pay the freight on dockage in grain shipped to Ft. William and Port Arthur. But what of the hundreds of carloads of dockage shipped to the head of the lakes from inland terminal elevators and flour mills? Yes, carloads of dockage, ordinary screenings, and recleaned screenings, removed from the grain handled by these publicly and privatelyowned plants, and shipped to Canadian markets Eastern every day.

Who pays the freight on the dockage when the "X" milling company at Medicine Hat ships a carload of No. 1 feed screenings to the "Y" feed company in Ontario? Why is it economical to make such a shipment? Can it be the difference in value of this material in Eastern Canada and Western Canada is equal to the freight? Can it be that after all these years and all these articles dockage has been shamed into paying its own freight?

According to people in the trade, most of the screenings removed from grain at flour mills and terminals in the prairie provinces is shipped to Fort William. Obviously in such shipments the freight will be included as part of the price delivered at the Eastern Terminal, and the man who buys the screenings for feed must pay the freight.

Grain men at the flour mills state they almost invariably clean out screenings which are double the amount assessed for dockage by the "inspecting dockage by the "inspecting officer". For example, if the inspector's dockage allowance is $2\frac{1}{2}$ %, the mill expects to remove 5% in cleaning. They do as the screenings are disposed of at prices which are usually sufficient to cover the apparent loss of this excessive clean out. However, it should be noted in such a transaction the milling company pays the price of grain for one-half the material which must be removed as screenings. This item must be taken into account when considering the advisability of cleaning grain on the farm.

Dockage Sales

It should be noted at this point that grain handled by inland flour mills is almost entirely limited to shipments containing less than 3% dockage as assessed by the "inspecting officer". Carloads containing 3% or over are usually consigned to a terminal elevator where they must be cleaned. The dockage from such carloads must be sold for the account of the shipper whether the shipper is a grain company or a producer.

There are thousands of farmers in Western Canada who have received payment for a carload of grain with an additional settlement for the dockage. There have been times when this material, like the grain, was of little or no value; but there must be many who can testify that dockage is capable of paying its own way, and in some cases it pays the freight on the grain as well. Why is it these people never write articles on the cost of shipping dockage to Fort William? Perhaps the producer who usually consigns carloads of grain in his own name is too busy to write letters to the Editor; but it would be a good thing to hear from some of them.

According to the Canada Grain Act the elevator operator may deduct certain amounts from the gross weight of grain, unloaded from the producer's truck or wagon. The operator usually remembers to do so. These amounts are to cover "shrinkage" and "dockage". The same Act limits the amounts which may be deducted in each case. Dockage deductions (in case of dispute), are limited to the amount specified by an "inspecting officer." Keep in mind the experience of the flour mills in comparing dockage assessed by the "inspecting officer" and the amount removed in cleaning the grain for milling.

Home Cleaning

Now take the case of the producer who decides to clean his grain at home. To be taken as free of dockage, the grain will need to be cleaned as thoroughly as it would be done by the flour mill. The mills are equipped to remove all the dockage without removing more than a trace of sound wheat. The farmer will usually have to remove a large percentage of wheat along with the screenings to get a clean sample.

If cleaning can be done at reasonable cost and if the responsive can be boulded get in

If cleaning can be done at reasonable cost and if the screenings can be handled satisfactorily as feed, there should be no loss and may be some gain through farm cleaning. Of course there are many feed mills which are not capable of grinding fine enough to destroy the smallest weed seeds. The terminal charges for cleaning wheat range from no charge for carloads containing less than 3%, to 1½ cents per bushel for carloads containing over 10% dockage.

Then there is the story about the man in your own district who was being "docked" 2%, so he put his grain through the fanning mill removing 5%; then he took a load to the elevator... but you know the rest of that story. Nevertheless there are conditions under which farm cleaning may be a very profitable operation.

When grain is sold at the local elevator the settlement is

What's Coming?



Mrs. Mary Cody, R.R. 3, Red Deer, sent us this shot of her grandchildren ,Douglas and Donald Garries, and won \$3.

calculated on the net weight without any deduction for freight on dockage. An examination of a cash ticket will verify this fact. From there on it is the responsibility of the grain company to pay the freight. When grain is shipped by the producer the difference between actual clean out and assessed dockage may pay the freight on dockage several times over on shipments assessed less than 3%. On shipments of 3% and over, separate settlement must be made as discussed before.

A federal officer at Fort William, in a position to be well informed and unbiased, was reported as being "convinced that the concentration of all screenings at the terminals is most desirable. He points out that the type of screenings found on the farm provides a feed of doubtful value. He states that the dockage for 1927 represented about 27 bushels per car, about 40% of which was refuse screenings, and suggests that these small amounts while useless on the farm, have a distinct commercial value when accumulated. In addition, Standard Recleaned Screenings, while of no great value to the western farmers, sells for a good price on the open market."

(From papers of the Associated Committee on Weed Control, 1932-37.)

Since the above report was prepared we have seen the rise and temporary fall of the value of certain weed seeds. While these seeds were in brisk demand their value approached that of rape seed and other crushing stocks used in the manufacture of edible vegetable oils.

Lower Grades

Articles on dockage invariably include a statement regarding the lower grades obtained grain because the weed seeds are not removed on the farm. But the impurities which may lower the grades of grain are impurities which cannot be removed by cleaning equipment. For example wild oats may de-termine the grade of oats but in wheat they are simply classed as dockage. Other impurities which may reduce grades are: false flax in flax, ragweed, tartarian buckwheat and ergot in cereal grains, and durum wheat or rye in red spring wheat.

This article was not written to divert sympathy from the farmer to the grain companies or the mills. It certainly is not intended to encourage the increased production of weed seeds or any other form of dockage. It is not intended as information for the producer as most of them are well posted on the matters discussed above. Possibly there was no reason for this article; but there appears to be a wide divergence of opinion as to the best disposal to be made of dockage in the grain crop of Western Canada.

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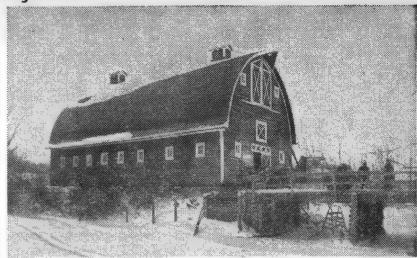
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Big Move



It took three tractors to move this 60 x 30 barn three and a half miles at Vivian, Man. Mrs. L. V. Johnson sent us the picture.

Sen. Harry Mullins' five-year-old cheque

By WILFRID EGGLESTON in the Calgary Herald

HARRY MULLINS' resigna-I tion from the Senate stir-red old memories. Three of the most famous cattlemen of southern Alberta were at one time in the Red Chamber to-Pat Burns and Dan Riley are dead. A good journalist could get a rich yarn from the life of any one of them.

A story of the three would recall the fabulous days of the ranching era in the Foothills, the Porcupine country, the Cypress Hills, the Wild Horse, the Sage Creek country, and the Blood Reserve. Those days began about 1880, and a quarter of a century later the on-coming horde of immigrants was throwing a network of barbed wire across the open range, driving back the ranchers to the hills. Colonel Mullins rode all through that unforgettable era. There are retired members of the Mounted Police and aging rancher who still remember him as cattle trader and of the Cochrane manager Ranche (they spelled it with an

Mullins was born in England of a Welsh mother and a Manx father. He had a warm streak of poetry and sentimentality about him. I asked him once how he came to spend so many of his days riding the Alberta range. He told me that about the time of the Saskatchewan rebellion (he'd be 24 at the time) he was in Glasgow, Scotland, when a herd of wild Canadian range cattle came down the street. It struck him at the time, he said, that it was a crazy idea to turn them loose like that. They should have been butchered near the docks. Anyway, the sight stimulated his interest in the North-West. He decided to go out there to see the country they had come from.

Mullins told me that Senator Matthew H. Cochrane was the first big rancher in southern Alberta. Cochrane started out

with extensive cattle interests in the East. He had an enormous leased range in southern Alberta, and he bought, in addition, 66,500 acres at a dollar an acre. This was the heart of the holdings of the Cochrane Ranche, and Col. Mullins was the last.

Big Deal Mullins negotiated the sale of the land of the Cochrane Ranche to the Mormon Church for \$6 an acre. The Church paid \$99,000 cash and contracted to pay the remainder at \$60,000 a year.

The herd of the Cochrane Ranche was sold at the same time to Maunsell and Cowdrey (a private banker of Macleod) for \$240,000. Maunsell, recalled Mullins, wrote the cheque for \$240,000 with the stub of a lead pencil, using a stock saddle to support the cheque book.

The directors of the Cochrane Ranche were very pleased with Mullins' services in the sale of the property; to remember the occasion they made him a presentation of an elaborate gold watch. It must have been the most intricate a cowboy ever carried. He showed it to me one day in the Parliament-ary cafeteria. When you pressed a little button, it struck the



"In addition to lying about the kind of car he has he also made me crank it."

hour, quarter hour and minute. It was a great thing to keep under your pillow or your saddle, the Senator observed. It cost \$300, a lot of money in 1905. When he took it to be cleaned, he said, the jeweller charged him \$14 for it was "a complicated bit of machinery."

Once, buying cattle along the Milk River, Mullins gave a cattleman his own cheque for \$1,600. It failed to turn up at the bank. Five years later, when Col Mullins was living in Winnipeg, he received a telegram asking if it was still good. He had written it off by this time, but of course honored it then.

When Senator Mullins told me this story he did not know the circumstances under which it had finally appeared. But a Mounted Police officer who read my account of the cheque told me the rest.

A rancher named George Haycock on Half Breed Creek had got hung up on the stirrups of his pony in the Cypress Hills and was so severely in-jured that he died eight days later. When the time came to sell Haycock's fixed property, a Dane named Pete Hall offered to buy. Hall pulled out of his pocket a Bull Durham tobacco sack and tossed it to the executor, who emptied the contents on the table. Among the contents was the cheque for \$1,600, signed by Harry Mullins, and five years old. The executor gagged a bit at accepting such an ancient cheque, but finally said: "If I didn't know this man was still in the cattle business at Winnipeg, I wouldn't take it." A wire to Winnipeg cleared up the matter. After that, Pete Hall made a point of going into Lethbridge once a year and depositing any cheques he had accumulated.

Now they want laundered potatoes!

CONSUMERS in increasing washed, top quality potatoes, Paul F. Young told delegates to the annual convention of the Manitoba Horticultural Association meeting in Winnipeg. Mr. Young is a representative of the John Bean Potato Laundry in Lansing, Michigan.

"Laundered" potatoes of No. 1 quality that have been put up in conveniently sized, attractive packages are finding favor with both retailers and consumers, Mr. Young declared. However, he pointed out, it must be remembered that a No. 1 grade potato is produced in the field—not in the grading room.

Potato laundry equipment is now available in sizes suitable for growers. Standard lines consist of a washer, absorber and drier.

HERBATE increases crop value \$15 an acre

... says Reg Harvey, Wroxton, Sask.

"Before using HERBATE 2,4-D I had to wait for frost to kill the weeds before harvesting," says Mr. Harvey. "Now, by using HERBATE I can combine my crop as soon as it ripens. My crop value increased \$15 an acre. Combining is much easier and less costly." Stan Fehr reports 100% KILL OF MUSTARD mustard with HERBATE 2,4-D," GOT 10-BUSHEL INCREASE says Stan Fehr, Gladstone, Man. "The sow thistle were all stunted and did not go to and harvesting was much as there were were no weed. M. Bartlett, Burnside Farm, Medicine Hat, Alta, writes: "I figure the use of HERBATE 2,4-D gave me an added 10 bushels Casier as there were no weeds to plug the combine. an added to bushess per acre. Cocklebur, stinkweed, pigweed, thiatle sunkweed, pigweed, ragweed, Russian thistle ragweed, Russian thistle ragweed, each controlled."

hooster. "Using HEMbooster. "Using HEMBATE," he says, "has
increased my yield at least
were the only weeds
were the only weeds
which remained in the
which remained in the
treated fields. On the
other hand, in one 25-acre
other hand, in one 25-acre
other hand, in one 25-acre
other hand, in one 26-acre
other h

T. R. Cuming, Crossfield, Alta., is another HERBATE booster. "Using HER-

Ship More Grain-Make Bigger Profits

Weed control is both easy and profitable with HERBATE 2,4-D. Farmers report an average yield increase of 5 bushels per acre (some as high as

Extra \$1400 per quarter section

An average increase of 5 bushels per acre with wheat at \$1.75 gives you an extra \$8.75 from each acre. Therefore, an extra \$1400 worth of wheat can be harvested from one quarter-section through the use of HERBATE 2,4-D to control a moderate to severe weed infestation.

12 bushels). Of course, varying weather and soil conditions . . . type and severity of weed infestation . . . all influence the size of yield increases.

"HERBATE INCREASED

MY CROP STAND 20%"

Fred Kopp farms 300 acres at Wemb-

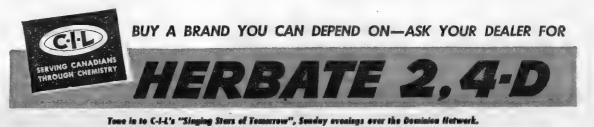
ley, Alberta. Here's what Mr. Kopp says about HERBATE 2,4-D. "My wheat was

badly infested with pigweed and stinkweed, which were choking out my crop. HERBATE killed out 85% of the weeds

and increased my crop stand by 10%."

HERBATE 2,4-D

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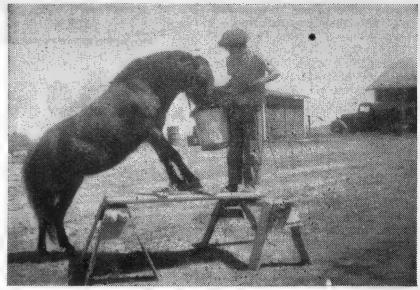
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Making a trick-horse



George Oliphant of Darcy, Sask., sent us this shot of his pony being taught a trick by playing on his love for oats.

Egg shortage looms for B.C. this summer

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

BRITISH COLUMBIA is only producing 60 per cent of the province's consumption of poultry products, and imports of eggs and meat are rolling into west coast points every dav.

The egg shortage in B.C. is not causing any alarm among consumers here because ample stocks are moving, but delegates attending the annual meeting of the Poultry Industries Council in New Westminster in mid-February forecast that an acute shortage of eggs would occur next summer.

Members stated that present prices were not sufficient to encourage people to go into the poultry business. One, however, said he believed that this would be a good time to raise pullets.

The industry has certainly suffered some severe shocks in the past year or so. There was the loss of the British market, and then came the devastating attack of Newcastle disease which wiped out 345 flocks for a total of 530,047 birds.

Compensation, of course, was paid by the federal government, but the shock suffered by flock owners, mentally, as well as physically and financially was

After struggling for years to bring a flock up to a high point of good quality produce, and then see the whole works go in a day, is discouraging, to put it mildly. It has been estimated by authorities that the losses in B.C. last year ran into \$5,000,-000, in an industry that is rated at \$20,000,000.

Considering the grief that the growers have gone through, the annual meeting was lively, and the 80 members were in an optimistic frame of mind.

General Optimism

An optimistic note was struck by speakers who felt that the high price of beef would certainly turn many consumers toward poultry meat. They added, too, that in that connection, they meant to continue their efforts toward local and national advertising of poultry products.

Syd Sanders, retiring chairman, drew attention to the fact that the Poultry Industries Council was composed of a dozen classifications interested in the success of the industry.

These included flock owners, feed manufacturers and distributors, a department store, university and government agen-cies. He added that such a setup was unique, and in spite of various interests, the council had been able to accomplish

much during the year.
Prof. E. A. Loyd, head of the poultry department of the University of B.C., was elected chairman. He said that the council was in a sound financial position, and that the industry as a whole had a fine future ahead of it.

Fight Continues

Meanwhile the fight against Newcastle disease continues. It has not yet been wiped out. new case pops up now and then around the coastal areas. The federal government started to fight it a year ago on a flock-destroying policy. Pressure was brought upon Ottawa to carry out a vaccination program.

The vaccination program started in mid-February. It is being administered free of cost Applicato the flock-owner. tions are made to the health of animals branch, Vancouver, and up to time of writing applica-tions for 130,000 birds have

been received.

There are about 20 government veterinarians and agents working on the lower mainland to make the campaign a success. After the work on the coastal areas is completed, the program will be put into effect on Vancouver Island.

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Calf Scours

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- 1. PURGE the calves to eliminate all pessible offending bowel contents. (4 to 6 oz. of castor oil).
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- 4. BUILD UP strength of the calf by frequent feeding of small amounts of gruels, milk, raw eggs, etc.

ALSO employ careful sanitation throughout.
Steps 2 and 3 are
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The Doyle-Wright Vaccine is being used. It was perfected by the two British scientists whose name it bears. They never took it past the test-tube stage because in the British Isles the authorities still stick to their policy of eradication by destroying infected flocks.

It was therefore necessary for the Dominion government to start scientific experiments with the Doyle-Wright product, and after they found it satisfactory, they had to arrange for commercial production. This took some time, but in mid-February the shipments started to flow from eastern Canada into Vancouver.

The vaccination should not take long. One veterinarian with the aid of a farmer and hired man can vaccinate about 800 birds an hour. Birds as young as six weeks may be treated.

Some flock-owners have been jittery about the effect of the word "vaccination" on the consumer's mind. They are afraid that the housewife will think that the vaccine will permeate the eggs, or the meat of a chicken, and so render it undesirable as food.

veterinarians. Government however, state that the vaccine will have no detrimental effect upon the chicken or the human. It appears likely therefore that flock-owners will endeavor to break down any buyer rsistance on this score by publicity and advertising campaigns.

New Laboratory

The livestock and poultry industry enjoyed a bit of a lift in February too, with the opening of the new animal pathology laboratory on the university campus.

The construction of this building for diagnostic work was undertaken through the cooperation of the university and the federal and provincial governments, along with funds from the Poultry Industries Council and livestock men on the Fraser Valley.

The university provided help through its Lands and Buildings departments which saved construction costs.

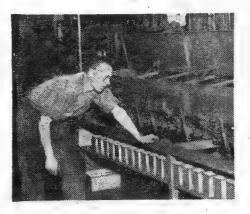
Prize Picture



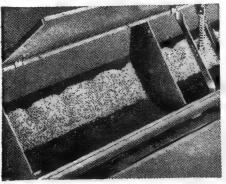
Early family album once contained shots like this. But old Dobbin is gradually yielding to the tractor and now not many farmers can toss a small boy on a harnessed horse for a picture. Mrs. Peter Schultz, Spruce Grove, Alta., sent us this one of fiveyear-old Peter Hartum.



Why Mc Cormick GRAIN DRILLS give you even seeding

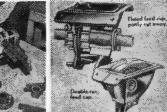


McCORMICK DRILLS ARE GRAIN-TESTED at the factory to make sure that each fluted feed cup meters out seed at the same, even rate, and that the drill as a whole will seed at the rate you set it for. No over-planting, no underplanting.



HERE'S PROOF! Start seeding with the grain well leveled in a Mc-Cormick drill hopper. When the grain becomes low in the hopper, it will still be level, showing that each cup has fed the same amount. That's even seeding for uniform stands.







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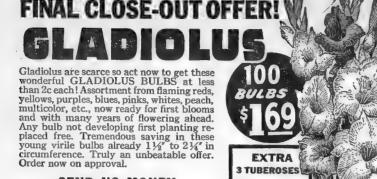
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GHOICE OF FERTILIZER, PLAIN
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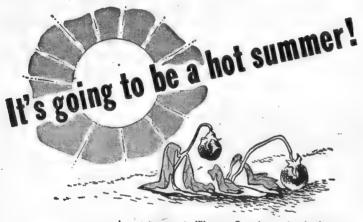
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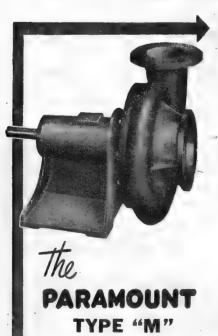
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. as usual, certain areas in Western Canada are due for long dry periods this summer. An efficient irrigation system may well mean the difference between crop failure and a bumper

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Prize Picture



Mrs. William Lister of Sintaluta, Sask., got this interesting picture of twins, Maureen and Meredith, being intrigued by a funny ball.

Hard work spells success for this refugee family

WINNIPEG—One year away from a DP camp himself, Peter Krickhan recently welcomed to Canada the 12th member of his family whose passage from Europe he has paid himself - out of the family's firstyear earnings on a farm at Coaldale, Alta.

When he smilingly wound up this family One Year Plan by greeting his eldest daughter, Ella, at the Canadian Pacific Depot, the wiry refugee from Russia and its plans had paid out something over \$2,200 in passage money, and still had some left.

Ella landed at Saint John, N.B., on February 9, from the immigrant ship Beaverbrae to make an even dozen Krickhans who have come over on that All migrated under auspices of the Canadian Christian Council for Resettlement of Refugees.

Difference between this latest Krickhan arrival and the others was that her actual sponsor, the one who paid her passage, was her father. The others in the family — father, mother and nine younger children — were sponsored in January of 1950 by Jacob Funk, of Coaldale, who has since been paid back. Ella, a seamstress, did not qualify as farm labor for the first migration.

Competent handyman as well

as farmer, Mr. Krickhan added to the family income by helping a man build a house last summer and by bricklaying 10 weeks this winter in Winnipeg.

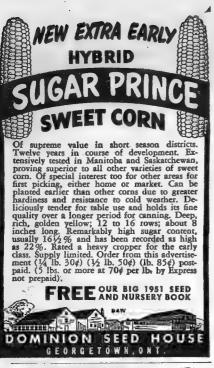
Mainstay though was South Alberta's irrigated agriculture. The Krickhans, (the boys of 22 and 16, girls of 20 and 17 worked along with their father), looked after 30 acres of sugar beets, 20 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of carrots and 41/2 acres of turnips.

They had a sympathetic sponsor for Jacob Funk himself came to a strange land as an immigrant in 1925 - 26 under auspices of the C.P.R. through its Canada Colonization Association, and now farms 700 acres.

Russian born the Krickhans were part of the slave labor which the Nazis sent back from Kharkox, their native city, to Germany in World War II. At this distance the enforced exodus can be seen as a godsend.

How it was at the time is something Mr. Krickhan didn't care to talk about to reporters through H. A. Warkentine, supervisor of immigration for Canada Colonization Association, who was their interpreter.

Listening to his story from Canadian Christian Council were Rev. J. I. Warnke, O.M.I., western manager of Catholic Immigration Aid Rev. W Immigration Aid; Rev.







Sturhahn, immigration secretary for Baptist World Alliance; Rev. C. L. Monk, executive secretary of Canadian Lutheran World Relief, all of Winnipeg; and Rev. J. Gerbrandt, of Saskatoon, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Mennonite Board of Colonization.

The Krickhan family lives now in the second house on the Funk farm at Coaldale, where the younger children ("baby" is

eight), go to school.

Everybody keeps pretty busy. Close to home in Alberta the oldest boy, Rudolph, is away on a construction job in Calgary; Gerda, 17 and Henry, 16, are working the winter for a rancher at Milk River. Irmgard, 20, who came down here with her father to meet the oldest daughter, got a job in a shoe factory while her father worked at his bricklaying job while waiting.

The Beaverbrae passage from which the eldest girl landed recently was a special one for this immigrant ship which the Canadian Pacific operates in conjunction with the Canadian Government. It brought to 15,000 the number of immigrants carried by the vessel since Christmas of 1947 under Canadian Christian Council auspices.

Forage crops and soil conservation

UNLESS immediate and continued steps are taken to save our soils from wind and water damage, thousands of dollars spent in attempts at reclamation will be the penalty, that's the warning from J. E. Birdsall, Alberta crop improvement supervisor.

Proper tillage methods, cultivation on the contour and trash cover will help farmers under semi-arid prairie conditions to meet the situation, and make it possible for them to continue a grain-fallow program for many years. In the moister sections of the province, in spite of these soil-saving precautions, erosion will sooner or later indicate loss of fibre from the soil. Realizing this, the wise farmer will add fibre as routine practice i tead of holding off until signs of deterioration appear.

Grasses are the main fibresupplying crops, but grass-legume mixtures are preferable because fertility as well as fibre must be considered. In the balanced farm program, grain crops and forage crops become parts of a regular sequence. The method of their rotation can be planned to suit a variety of conditions. The proportion of forage crops and grain crops will depend on soil and climate. As we move the drier zones with their brown soils, to the relatively moist areas of the black and gray soil zones, the proportion of forage crops needed to maintain fibre and fertility increases.



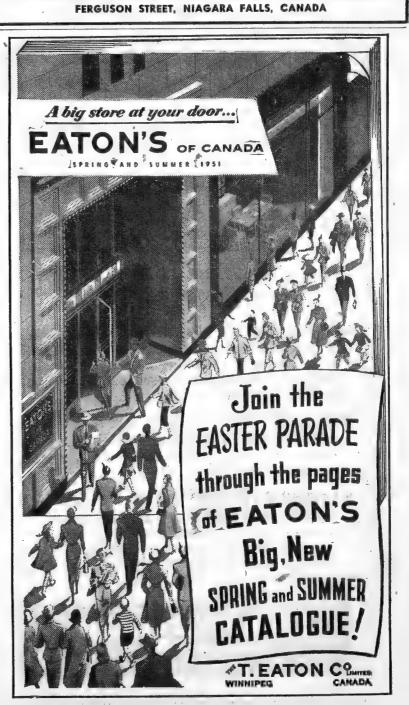
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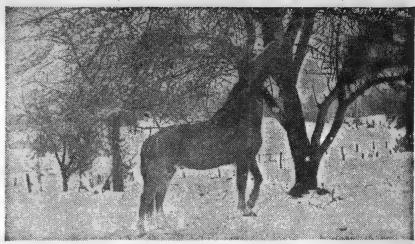
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- \$179,857,342 OF NEW INSURANCE WAS PURCHASED IN 1950 by over 35,000 clients, many of whom were already owners of Manufacturers Life policies.
- \$23,287,268 WAS PAID TO LIVING POLICYOWNERS, and to the families of those who died. The Life Insurance programs under which these payments were made have been carefully arranged by trained Life Underwriters one of whom is available to perform the same service for you.



Prize Picture



This is Jack, a horse with a great love for apples, and a neck to reach them. He's owned by Mrs. W. Karlston, Arrow Park, B.C.

Democratic re-armament and Stalin's fear of Germany

By BEN MALKIN

A N increasing readiness to defend itself was evident in the free world last month. General Eisenhower had made his tour of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, and reported they were ready to build up their defences. United States was preparing to reinforce its two occupation divisions in Western Europe. Canada planned to spend \$5,-000,000,000 on defence in the next three years, and was pre-pared, for the first time in its history, to introduce conscription for overseas service in peacetime. As these plans went forward, Russia became increasingly uneasy, and this uneasiness was climaxed by Premier Stalin's statement to the Moscow newspaper, Pravda.

Both Premier Attlee of Britain, and Secretary of State Acheson of the United States had stated that the basic cause of tension in the world was the failure of Russia to disarm after the war, and the rearming of Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary, three enemy countries which had been defeated in the last war.

Russia alone was reported by Mr. Attlee to have mobilized 175 infantry divisions, 25,000 tanks, and 20,000 first line planes, as well as the world's largest submarine fleet. Both Attlee and Acheson very likely put their finger right on the sore spot in world relations, for Stalin devoted a large part of his statement to declaring that Russia had demobilized after the last war.

Russia had good reason to be uneasy last month. In Korea, it was proved that the vast manpower which China disposes of was no match for the firepower and mobility of the United Nations forces. It is a simple military reality, proved again and again in history, that men cannot fight effectively no matter how brave they are if they have not enough weapons of the right kind, and the equipment to move those weapons

rapidly to where they are needed.

At the same time, Russia was apparently convinced that the West, or at least the United States, was deadly serious about arming Germany. Russia had legitimate cause to fear such a move, for German rearmament, and a revival of Germany's militarism, would indeed raise a threat to Russia's security. Finally, the United States began pressing for a peace treaty with Japan, which would be aimed at restoring Japanese sovereignty while giving the United States certain military rights in the Japanese islands, such as air bases.

Stalin's Statement

So Stalin issued his statement denying any aggressive intentions, denying that Russia was mobilized, and declaring that the Western powers were the aggressors. There have been many guesses as to the meaning of the statement. My own is that it was the statement of an apprehensive man—not a man who was in a panic, but of a man who was nevertheless afraid. He said little that was new, but merely repeated the statements made by his delegates to the United Nations, that the Western nations were leading the world to war.

One writer has suggested that the world's tensions will be eased when the West builds up a great armed force, yet does not strike with it. Such a fact would carry the conviction to Stalin that the West is capable of defending itself from anything he has to offer, but that it has no intention of fighting a war of aggression. Against such a background, it might be possible to reach a peace settlement.

It is not impossible that Stalin may be reaching this point already. The forces which the Western powers already muster are by no means small. In Korea alone, almost 300,000 men, about as many as the pen-

insula will hold, are engaged in action. In addition, large naval and air forces are fighting. Yet the Western nations have made it abundantly clear that this force is not to be used for any other purpose but to unify Korea as an independent, free country. It is as plain to Stalin as anyone else that the Korean fighting is not being made an opportunity for aggressive action against either China or Russia.

Therefore Stalin must know that he can no longer gain anything by force, or the threat of force, or by maintaining armed forces. At the same time, if Germany were not armed, he would perhaps be convinced, from the form the fighting took in Korea, that the West has no aggressive designs against him. These two things lay the groundwork for a peaceful settlement with Stalin. Rearming of Germany would, however, add the element of fear to Stalin's thinking, and has apparently already done so. The Western world seems to be on the right track in building up the defences which it started to do in earnest last month without being provocative about it; but how far it should go in arming Germany and creating a state of extreme apprehension in Russia is another question.

The hoax of mummy wheat

"THE Sphere", a British pictorial magazine has republished the old story of mummy wheat. Says the Northwestern Miller: "The hoax is immortal even if the wheat isn't."

On a number of occasions in the past 50 years this story has been resurrected in Canada. It relates that someone got hold of a few grains of wheat from the tomb of one of the ancient Pharaohs and upon planting the same a remarkable wheat was produced, the seed of which is for sale, usually at exhorbitant prices.

The truth is that wheat loses its germinating powers after 25 years at the utmost. Any wheat ever obtained from the tombs of ancient Egyptian kings would certainly be as dead as a doornail.



"My cold war with Junior Higgins suddenly turned hot."





Lindane-25%-Wettable has proved itself a powerful ally of the Canadian farmer in his battle against the wireworm. This effective high gamma benzene hexachloride formulation has shown consistently good results over the past several years when used as a seed treatment of wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, beans and sugar beets.

This important new farming practice has reduced wireworm damage as much as 90 per cent and wireworm population as much as 70 per cent. One treatment of seed just prior to planting will not only give adequate protection to the crop, but will also reduce wireworms to low numbers in subsequent years, thus giving cultural measures an opportunity to prevent further trouble.

Seed dressings with Lindane-25%-Wettable are especially recommended for use with wheat planted on summer fallow heavily infested by wireworms and with the first grain crop in fields that have been under grass for several years. When used as recommended, field increases of from one to twelve bushels of wheat per acre have been obtained.

Ask your dealer about wireworm control with Lindane-25%-Wettable.

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FIELD NOTES

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Sodium TCA 90% effectively controls stubborn perennial grasses such as quack, timothy, and Canadian blue grass. At lower dosages, this new chemical spray will kill most annual grasses and retard growth of perennial grasses,

leaving roots to control erosion. It is particularly effective against some grasses when application is combined with tillage. Sodium TCA 90% does not present a fire hazard nor does it endanger grazing livestock.

ESTERON 44 IS SUPERIOR ESTER-TYPE WEED KILLER

In wheat and other small grains, Prairie farmers have found that Esteron 44 is unexcelled for controlling such tough weeds as Canada thistle, Russian thistle and ragweed, as well as mustard and stinkweed. Where an

amine salt weed killer in preferred, use 2-4 Dow Weed Killer, Formula 40. Thousands of acres have yielded better harvests because they were sprayed with one of these effective, economical Dow Weed Killers.

PENTA-TREATED POSTS CUT FENCING COSTS

Dow Wood Preservative, containing Pentachlorophenol, can actually cut fencing costs. Applied to posts, it will control termites and decay and increase post life by years. This means less time and money spent in replacing posts. Dow Wood Preservative can be applied right on the farm without any special equipment. It leaves the wood clean and easy to handle, yet provides effective, lasting protection.

Further information on any of these products is available at your Dow dealer. Or write Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Western Trust Bldg., Regina, Sask.



TO plough or not to plough has been a subject of controversy for some time and opinion reached a new high with the publication of Faulk-ner's book, "A Plowman's ner's book, "A Plowman's Folly", a few years ago. This book stirred up a virtual hornet's nest, and if it served no

WINNERS ANNOUNCED in second

Miracle Feeds 3 Car Contest

Mr. Jean J. Cliche of St. Joseph de Beauce, Que., whose entry in the nation-wide "Miracle" Feeds Contest won for him a brand new Chevrolet sedan as first prize in the second phase of the contest. Another new Chevrolet Sedan will go to the First Prize Winner in the third phase of the contest which closes May 15, 1951.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited announces the winners in the second phase of the "Miracle" Feeds Contest which closed February 28, 1951. In addition to the Chevrolet sedan won by Mr. Cliche, prizes were awarded to 19 other winners as follows:

H. H. Kuhl, Plum Coulee, Man., Leonard Refrigerator Nick Unger, Coaldale, Alta., Gainaday Washing Machine.

washing Machine.

L. K. McLaren, Wales, Ont., Gurney Range
Allan G. Green, Fredericton, N.B., Console Radio Combination.

Mrs. Margaret Callbeck, Crapaud, P.E.I.,
Topper Radio.

Marie Anne Poirrier, St. Charles de Cap-lan. Que., Topper Radio.

Bernard Germain, St. Basile, Que., Top-per Radio.

Jos. Hetu, Ramore, Ont., Topper Radio.

Flora Bridle, Watrous, Sask., Topper Radio. Steve Kornze, Kelowna, B.C., Topper, Radio.

Andrew Murphy, The Front, Bell Island, Nfld., Baby Champ. Mrs. Glen Gertridge, Wolfville, Que., Baby Champ.

Donat Niquette, Drummondville, Que., Baby Champ.

Xavier Potvin, Jonquiere, Que., Baby Champ.

Hugh Brennen, Napanee, Ont., Baby Champ.

Placide Bernard, Bearn, Ont., Baby

Placide B Champ.

Wm. Rososki, Oungre, Sask., Baby Champ. Mrs. W. H. Miller, Courtenay, B.C., Baby Champ.

Will you be next?

One more Chevrolet Sedan and 19 other valuable prizes still to be won. Enter the "MIRACLE" Feeds Contest today!

Closing Date May 15, 1951



The plough is still useful on Peace River soils

other useful purpose it at least under some plant material to caused people to think more deeply about cultural practices.

It is our opinion that the plough, like any other cultural implement, can be used excessively and in so doing cause harm to the soil. On the other hand, if used with discretion and for the jobs for which it is inteded it is still a useful implement on every farm.

By varying the depth of ploughing, i.e., four inches one time and eight inches in another year of ploughing, it is possible to prevent the forma-tion of a plough sole or the formation of a hard layer following the excessive use of surcultivation implements. face This is very important on some of our Peace River soils.

bind the soil particles together. The plow plays an important role in the maintenance of soil structure and influences or makes for good tilth by improving the movements of air and water in the soil. This has long been our view insofar as the plough is concerned, hence we have consistently recommended a good ploughing every three to four years.

Experimental work conducted at the Geneva, New York Station and recently reviewed in the farm press lends strong support to our observations made in the Peace River region. results indicate Their have decreased where yields discing and rotary tillage were used exclusively, while the It is also important to turn yields have increased where

subsoil tillage was used.

These investigators made several measurements which included moisture content, compaction or packing, amount of air space in the soil, concentration of oxygen in the soil air, and the diffusion rate at 4- and 8-inch depths, to evaluate the effects of the different tillage implements. It should be made clear that the diffusion rate is a measure of soil aeration and determines the speed at which a new supply of oxygen may diffuse into the soil to replace that which has been used by plants and soil micro-organīsms.

The measurements showed little difference between the subsoil-ploughed and regularploughed plots. The rotary-tilled plots and disked plots showed less oxygen in the soil air, less moisture, less air space, greater compaction and poorer aeration than the ploughed plots.

All of this points to the fact that the plough still has a very useful place on our farms in the Peace River region where tilth, especially in the grey-wooded soils, is poor to begin with. Here, constant use of the disc, one-way or rotary implements will result in poor structure and lowered yields. Make use of the plough now and then to correct this condition.

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Shelterbelts in Alberta

IN Southern Alberta approximately one quarter of the annual precipitation comes in the form of snow. In areas where the annual precipitation is sixteen inches this snow equals four inches of water which is valuable moisture for crop production, if it is kept on the fields. Well established field shelterbelts will keep much of the snow right on the fields.

In 1950, field shelterbelts gave increases of ten or more bushels per acre of wheat on Mr. Craig Pearce's farm in the Drumheller district. The additional moisture from trapped snow and the reduced surface evaporation by reducing wind velocity were the main factors for increased yields in the field shelterbelt areas.

Prize Picture



Lillian Lavallee of Chatfield, Man. sent us this picture of Donald, Marion and Nancy, the family deer.

In the drier areas of the province, it is more difficult to establish and maintain a shelterbelt and the amount of moisture from the winter snow is not as great. Therefore, it is not likely that there will be the increase in yield from shelterbelts in drier areas as in the moister areas of the province.

Well established and properly placed field shelterbelts add beauty to the countryside. They reduce the amount of snow that drifts onto the highways and into the farm yards which makes for less snow shovelling, and less pulling and pushing to move vehicles on snow-plugged highways and farm yards.

How to seed a slough

Most farmers and ranchers have a number of sloughs which fill with water in the spring and remain flooded for several days, or perhaps several weeks. Many of these sloughs produce very little feed, while on others the feed may be of very poor quality. If these sloughs are broken up and seeded to cultivated grasses, production can usually be very profitably increased. The best sloughs to start working on are those fairly free from alkali and which flood for less than two months. If much alkali is present, the chances of success are poor. The natural vegetation is a good guide to the amount of alkali present, and soil analysis will also indicate if cultivated grasses can be grown.

It is advisable to plow most sloughs, since this is the most effective way to kill out the native cover. Where the native cover is sparse, one-waying or heavy disking may do a satisfactory job. The important point is to be sure the native cover is destroyed. For best results, the slough should be broken up as early in the season as possible. If a seed bed is prepared in time, it may be seeded to a grain crop, pre-ferably oats. If the slough is broken up too late for a grain crop, it can be summerfallowed and seeded to a grain crop the following year. The grass should be drilled into the grain crop stubble in late fall just before freeze-up.

The kind of grass to seed depends on how long the slough is likely to be flooded each year. Reed canary stands more flooding than any others, and can be used where the flooding period may last from 8 to 9 weeks. Timothy is suited to sloughs flooded up to 7 weeks. Neither grass is very alkali tolerant, and hence does best where only moderate concentrates occur. Slender wheatgrass, which tolerates a fair amount of alkali, will stand 5 to 7 weeks' flooding. Brome may be seeded on sloughs flooded 3 to 4 weeks if alkali is not very severe.



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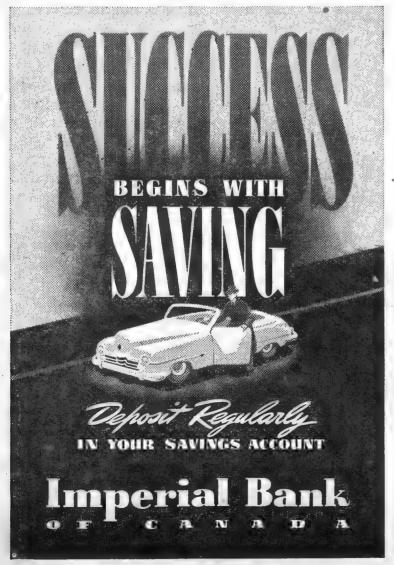
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Don't they teach spelling? Our readers also complain

To the Editor:

Your article about youthful writing of spelling was well taken.

In my young days, parents were responsible for, and paid for, the education of their children. And they saw to it that they got full value for their money.

But today, at terrific cost, and terrible waste, governments have taken it over. lot of useless junk is instilled

into the young.

However, don't be too hard on your youthful correspondents—they probably don't know how badly they write and spell.

W. R. Eastwood (aged 75).

Menaik, Alta.

To the Editor:

You are quite correct. I have three children going to school who make mistakes in words easiest to spell.

We think the worst fault is they are rushed too much from one grade to another. They are not finishing their grades. May-be if school inspectors were shifted from one division to another from time to time, like R.C.M.P., the children wouldn't skip so much as they do now-a-days.

Mrs. S. Klassen.

Gladstone, Man.

To the Editor:

I was much pleased to see the article, "Don't they teach spelling any more?" in your Editorial section.

I think it is high time some one (namely the taxpayers) put a stop to the tinkering educationalists and their yen for experimenting with the educational system.

The educational system, as it stands, leaves much to be desired I'm sure. The poor readers and spellers of our present day is ample proof. The present way of teaching reading without first properly learning the sounds of the alphabet has strayed from the point of logic completely.

Most children just can not grasp the sight-reading method. Take the picture away and the youngster has no clue to the words whatever. This is a pity as it puts so many children in a very poor position to take the higher grades. The result: they quit school. It is very unfair.

I do hope in the very near future this so-called modern method will be replaced by the older and more tried method of teaching the 3 R's.

By the way, I think more stress should be put on the 3 R's also. After all, these are the subjects which help one one all through life.

R. A. Fleming. Lundbreck, Alta.

To the Editor:

Read your Editorial on poor spelling and am inclined to agree it's so. There has been a lot of controversy lately on the teaching profession of today, and I think the fault lies not with the parents but with our departments of education, who keep tinkering around and changing the school curiculum until it gets worse instead of better as the years go by.

When I attended school a score of years ago the teachers used to put a stress on our reading, writing and arithmetic. Spelling was a subject by itself, so, as a rule, we had better spellers then. The beginners now have so much showered on their little minds, but not enough of what is the basic foundation of a good language.

I believe in less subjects in our schools and more thoroughly mastered. I still think the old system of education was better, and the products of the "little red school house" by far excelled those of today. Here's for a revised system of education in our schools which has become too streamlined for our own children's good.

Mrs. J. Twerdocleb.

Hyas, Sask.

To the Editor: •

"The U.S. takes the lead" is timely, such advice was badly needed, but as regards the one on the spelling of our younger generation, making ready-reckoners of people is not now considered much of an asset to solid advancement. It is people with ability to figure out things that are wanted nowadays in this changing world, not the mere memorizing of fancies. In fact the trouble with older people nowadays is that they can't get away from many of the forms regimented into them.

Pupils are taken over a far bigger territory now, hence they can't be made so exact, so public schools have more than ever to remember it is elementary education they are teach-There is also such a variety of occupations now that schools can't act so fast as to what a pupil will need eventu-There are some few instances where special experts are needed as in a business office, a stenographer that can't spell according to the old fancy don't suit, because business offices are sending their letters to those who might be affected by such formalities, but in this more practical age one expects more from weighty people. Letters, not spelling according to form, may also confound to person regimented to form and not properly used to the present variations of life, but I never remember receiving a letter or seeing one unintelligible from spelling, but I can't say this for handwriting.

I was school trustee and secretary-treasurer of my district for many years, and I have also had a lot of boys work for me who have just left school a few years and from actual experience of questioning them I found that they nearly all say that in only a few years they had forgotten two-thirds of what was drummed into them in school, and I have still to meet a boy but what objected to the monotony of this drumming and drilling he got in school. This compares with what I found myself. A school has often much the same affect of a prison and many boys have told me they hated the very sight of a school even after they had left it for years. This decidedly should not be so.

W. A. Anderson. Eatonia, Sask.

No glamor in B.C.

To the Editor:

In an article in your paper dated January, 1951. by James H. Damon, facts moving to the Coast.

I don't believe Mr. Damon has been out here very long. If he is an old timer he sure is short a lot of information or useful facts for the Prairie chickens. I am one of many prairie suckers who came out here to settle in the hope of making a better living and enjoy life.

Yes, houses are four times their value. He gave you a pretty good idea on prices. If you are one who is thinking of moving out here take a tip from me, don't sell out on the prairie till you come out here and spend the winter. Take a good look around before you buy and be sure to check everything ov-Don't believe everything these high-powered real estate men tell you, they are all looking for their commission.

Mr. Damon says he pays \$6.00 for wood. I don't know what kind. I've got to pay \$10.00 a cord and \$2.00 to saw it up.

Mr. Damon doesn't mention anything about the flood in 1948. Many people were ruined and lost everything.

Mr. Damon forgot to tell you when you come out to B.C. to bring out a good raincoat, um-brella, hip-boots, and I am sure a boat would be a great help to a lot of people as the whole Fraser Valley is flooded—farmers and townspeople flooded out of their homes, moving their cattle to higher lands — a hell of a country. The Red Cross are broadcasting "boats wanted" so bring out a boat.

The land is very high in prices and the taxes are still higher, more than anyone can afford to pay for what they get in return.

J. M. Esperat



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under even the most adverse conditions. Both are equipped with extra large, extra strong seed boxes of rust-resistant steel, with easy-tofill features that eliminate waste. Both are noted for their tremendous strength, light weight and draft, rugged construction and smooth-running, dependable performance features which add up to a LIFETIME OF LOW COST SERVICE!

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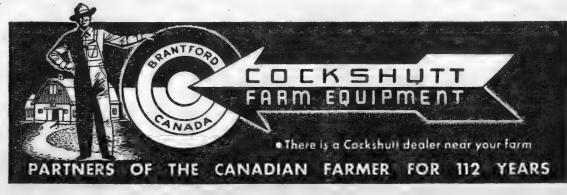
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Gay flower borders from seed sown outside

By H. F. HARP

WHEN ordering flower seeds this year plan to include a variety of annuals that may be sown in the open ground to flower from midsummer until frost. A rather lean soil will give satisfactory results if the gardener will rake in light dressing of Ammonium Phosphate using an ounce of the fertilizer per square yard of ground.

If the chosen site was not dugover last fall the only preparation needed will be hoeing off the seedling weeds that may be showing up. Digging over the bed in the spring is not recommended as this practice leaves the soil loose and more likely to dry out. Satisfactory seed germination is more difficult to obtain where the soil has been disturbed in spring. This is very noticeable after a period of dry windy weather.

The recommended method of sowing these useful annuals is to (1) Refrain from disturbing the soil in spring except to hoe off the annual weeds that win-tered over. (2) Make no at-tempt to sow seed when weather conditions are unfavorable. (3) Sow the varieties in patches unless you prefer to have rows of annuals for cutting, then they are best grown in 18-inch rows in the vegetable (4) Regulate the garden. depth of sowing by the size of the seed itself — Nasturtiums are large seeded and require to be covered to a depth of an inch. Shirley Poppy has very tiny seed and needs only the barest covering.

Small seeded varieties such as the Poppy already mentioned Clarkia, Phacelia, Annual Baby's Breath, etc., are the most difficult to get started. In a dry spring it may be necessary to water the seeded patches in order to speed germination. A good plan is to cover the moistened patches with newspaper held in place by a little soil at the corners, allowing the paper to remain in posi-

tion until the seed germinates. Unless there is no chance of germination without the application of water it is better to refrain from using it as the soil will be found to crack more easily after continued waterings.

Room Needed

If gardeners would fully realize the importance of allowing annual plants sufficient room for their proper development they would pay special attention to sowing the seed thinly and thinning out the seedlings in the early stages of their growth.

The work of thinning is most tedious where seed has been sown thickly so that the aim should be to scatter the seed very thinly for best results. Small seed may be mixed with a little dry sand previously sifted through a piece of cheese cloth. By this means a thin sowing may be made with facility.

Choose a showery period to thin the seedlings if possible. The first thinning should leave the plants barely touching each other. The final thinning will allow each plant six inches each way as a minimum distance for the dwarf growing kinds (Candytuft, etc.) and tall varieties will require at least twice this distance. Care must be taken not to disturb the selected plant when removing the seedlings immediately surrounding it

A little soil is then drawn up around the plants that are left, giving them protection from swirling winds. Subsequent cultural requirements consist of regular shallow hoeing. On no account must the soil become baked. Spent flowers are best removed to lessen the drain on the plants' resources.

Short Life

Some varieties of annuals are of rather short duration. Clarkia, and Candytuft are two examples that are usually past before the season has ended. To avoid a patch of spent flowers

Solution to last month's puzzle

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in the border it may be desirable to plant Clarkia in rows in the vegetable garden. It makes a splendid cut-flower where seen in a fresh state but often it appears as a wilted specimen. By plunging newly cut stems of Clarkia into deep cold water and removing half the leaves, the flowers will be found to retain their freshness for several days.

days.

Besides the more familiar varieties of annual flowers there are many lesser known kinds that are interesting and showy, deserving wider use. A few are listed here.

Anchusa Capensis
Boltonia Aurea
Delphinium Paniculation
Phacelia
Nolana Grandiflora
Whitlavia Gloxinioides
Asperala Azurea
Felicia (Kingfisher Daisy)
Viscaria

SEASONAL HINTS

Preparation should be made to sow the early vegetable seeds for transplanting to shallow boxes and later to cold frames.

The following kinds may be sown now:

Celery Egg Plant Pepper

Onion (Sweet Spanish)

Tomatoes had best be left until the last week of the month. Strong, sturdy plants can be raised in time for transplanting to the open ground by the first week of June from a sowing made about March 21st. Earlier sowings usually result in tall, spindly, weak plants that fail to give satisfactory results.

give satisfactory results.

Sterilize the seed pots by pouring boiling water over them or better still by baking them for an hour or so in a hot oven. Treat the seed with a dusting of 'Seniesan' or 'Arasan' which is readily obtainable from the seed house, use boiled water for watering the seed pots and no 'damping-off' problems will arise.

Tuberous Begonias

Where these choice plants are required to furnish window boxes or as verandah plants they should now be started into growth. Use a mixture of one part light soil, one part peat and one part sand. Fill a shallow box or pan with the mixture and set the tubers an inch or so apart barely covering them.

Tuberous Begonias require steady heat to start them into growth. If the room temperature falls below 60° there will be a danger of stunted growth. Water must be applied with great care; an overdose in the early stages of growth will result in unthrifty 'yellowish' plants and unless the condition is corrected the tubers will rot.

The same remarks apply to Gloxinias, and in addition special care must be given in supplying these plants with water that the foliage is not allowed to become wet, otherwise unsightly blotches on the leaves will result.

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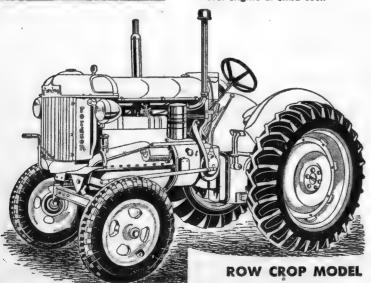
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The New Frontier



This is an aerial view of the Carseland diversion dam on the Bow River which will be part of the big irrigation project which the P.F.R.A. will develop this year for the Dominion Government,

Here's the latest on fertilizers in Sask.

REGINA — Fertilizer recommendations for Saskatchewan were reviewed at a recent meeting of the Saskatchewan Fertilizer Advisory Council, at which careful experimental work with fertilizers in Saskatchewan was studied by representatives of the Dominion Experimental Farm Service, the University of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and several farm organizations.

Liquid fertilizer was tested again in 1950. The liquid fertilizer was applied to the seed and used by itself as the only form of phosphate fertilizer and was also used along with a dry fertilizer, 11-48-0. Since the experimental work so far has shown no general increase in yield from the use of liquid fertilizer, its use in grain crops in Saskatchewan is not recommended.

Recommendations for the application of dry commercial fertilizer varied because of the different soils and climatic conditions found throughout the province.

Brown Soils

IN the semi-arid brown soil zone, phosphate fertilization is not recommended as yet as a general practice. However, good responses have been obtaintained in favorable seasons, on the heavier soils. It was suggested that farmers who wish to try fertilizers on summerfallow crops should apply 11-48-0 at rates of 40 pounds on heavy soils and 30 pounds on medium textured soils. An unfertilized strip should be left so that fertilizer response can be compared.

In the dark brown soil zone, the application of fertilizers on summerfallow crops has generally given paying yield increases. At least 30 pounds of

11-48-0 per acre on mediumtextured soils and at least 40 pounds per acre on heavy-textured soils are recommended for summerfallow crops. On the heavy-textured soils, applications up to 60 pounds per acre can be used to advantage.

Black Soils

FERTILIZER experiments conducted in the black and transition soil zones showed consistent increases in yield from phosphatic fertilizers on summerfallow crops. The use of 11-48-0 at 40-60 pounds is recommended for the black and transition soils. The lower rates are advisable on lighter soils. The lower rates are advisable on lighter soils where moisture reserves are less favorable. For these two zones there is also good evidence to suggest trying 40 pounds of 11-48-0 or 50-60 pounds of 16-20-0 per acre on stubble crops, particularly in the moist

Big Girl-Little Horse



Mrs. Fred Vanstone, Carnduff, Sask., sent us this picture of daughter Mavis astride one of their Shetland

sections of the province such as in the more moist north-eastern Melfort, Tisdale, Kamsack and Meadow Lake. In general, wherever good results are obtained with fertilizers on summerfallow crops in the black and transition soil zones, fer-tilizing stubble crops is worth Since barley is most responsive to fertilization, fertilizing stubble barley is likely to be most advantageous.

Grey Wooded Soils THE grey wooded soils were noted by the Council to be more deficient in plant food than most of the other soils in the province. The poor structure and tilth, and the tendency to bake is due to a lack of organic matter. Therefore, rotations that include inoculated legumes are very desirable. Green manuring with legumes and the return of all available barnyard manure to the land is most desirable. In addition to the deficiency in organic matter, most of these soils tend to be deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur and, therefore, fertilizers are particularly important in this zone.

It was recommended that 11-48-0 at 40-60 pounds or 16-20-0 at 50-75 pounds per acre should be used on grain crops in this zone, with the higher nitrogen fertilizer, 16-20-0, being used where no provision has been made to add organic matter in the form of barnyard manure, green manuring or a good crop rotation.

Legumes grown in the grey soil zone will usually respond to fertilization, especially to those fertilizers containing sulphur. 16-20-0 contains considerable sulphur and is generally carried by fertilizer dealers. 2-20-0 is more difficult to obtain but may be used in place of 16-20-0. The latter fertilizer should be applied to legumes at rates of at least 50 pounds per acre in the fall of the year.

Grasses

EXPERIMENTAL results suggested that grasses may respond well to nitrogenous fertilizers. This is especially true

Little Girl-Big Horse



By way of a contrast here is Lois Greene, daughter of Mrs. W. R. Greene of Shand Creek, Sask., trying to be the boss and not having too area (Melfort, Kamsack, Tisdale, Nipawin, etc.). Rates of 150 to 200 pounds per acre of either ammonium nitrate (NH₄NO₃) or ammonium sulphate ((NH₄)₂ SO₄) are desirable where grass is being fertilized. Forage yields are quite favorably affected from the use of a nitrogen fertilizer. Seed yields are also increased in some cases.

It was noted that Browning root rot was again quite prevalent last summer and that phosphate fertilizers are recommended wherever this disease occurs. In addition, phosphatic fertilizer brings about earlier ripening, and prevents lodging to a considerable extent. For these reasons and the general increase in yield obtained, and the fact that every 30-bushel crop removes about 10 pounds of phosphorus from the soil, the Fertilizer Council considered that commercial phosphatic fer-tilizers should be used more widely. Due to the variable yield response from year to year it was felt that farmers should conduct fertilizer trials for several years before drawing conclusions.

It was noted that some of the above recommendations different from those in the 1948 "Guide to Farm Practice in Saskatchewan". However, the present "Guide" is being revised and will contain the new recommendations.

Alfalfa and pigs

EVEN good things can be used to excess. Green, leafy alfalfa has long been known as an excellent addition to the ration of pigs of all ages, but it must be used within reason. A. J. Charnetski, Livestock Supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture, reports cases where farmers have become so enthusiastic about alfalfa as a feed for swine that the ration has been thrown completely out of balance, and the results have been serious. It must be remembered that pigs are not vegetarians. They cannot be expected to thrive on hay or roughage alone. The bulk of their feed should consist of grains, together with the recommended percentage protein concentrate or skimmilk.

The proportion of alfalfa should not be greater than 10 to 15% of the ration when fed with good quality grains, says Mr. Charnetski. He also points out that alfalfa cut at an advanced stage of growth makes very poor feed for swine. Only green, leafy, well-cured alfalfa that has been cut in the early bloom stage is suitable for pigs. It may be fed in alfalfa racks, or simply thrown on the ground in the pig runs.

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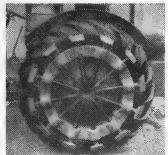
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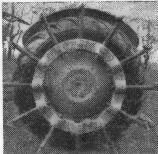
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INNEAPOLIS - MOLINE

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They're alarmed about erosion but nobody does anything!

INCREASING numbers of farmers in the southwest of are now taking steps to stop soil drifting, according to the Saskatchewan department of agriculture. In most other areas, however, while farmers are be-

coming alarmed, in most cases they are doing nothing.

J. E. Dehm, soil specialist in the department, last summer made a survey of soil conservation practices now being carried out in the province and of things which need to be done to stop further loss of soil through wind and water erosion.

In some areas Mr. Dehm found that soil drifting had done a lot of damage. In other places it had as yet only given rather small samples of what it is likely to do if preventive precautions are not taken. In the Yorkton-Canora and Chelan-Bjorkdale districts it has been bad for only a year or two.

In the Krydor-Hafford area soil drifting damage has been going on for several years while in the Maidstone-North Battleford region it has been in progress for a long time. Some soil is being lost even in the northern fringe of settlement. He saw a field north of Meadow Lake that had been abandoned due to wind erosion.

There are years and sometimes periods of years when winds are stronger than usual. In 1897 severe winds caused soil drifting in the Indian Head district. With less wind damage between periods other years stand out as being seasons of winds. These include high 1911, 1918-19 and several years in the '30s.

There has not been a total absence of soil drifting any year

since 1918-19, Mr. Dehm pointed out, although in some years it has been worse than in others. Since there is likely to be dangerous blowing any year, sum-merfallowing should be planned every year to prevent wind damage.

New Dangers

IN some areas soil drifting has not occurred yet to any extent but where light soils are found as in the Nipawin, White Fox and Carrot River region much of the land has been overcleared. Large fields predominate with nothing to hinder the sweep of the wind for miles. Such areas can be expected to erode by wind quite soon.

Mr. Dehm reported seeing a very sandy field near Chelan that had been summerfallowed by first plowing, then disking. As a result there was no trash cover and the soil was thorpulverized and both oughly wind and water erosion had taken place.

Water Erosion

WATER erosion does not often occur on such light land unless poor tillage and cropping practices have de-stroyed the soil structure and removed most of the organic Wind and water erosion act in much the same way in light sandy soils. Valuable organic matter and most of the clay are removed and the coarser, less valuable material More rapid erosion remains. and smaller capacity to produce crops are the result.

Trash covers may be harder to maintain on northern soils where weeds give more trouble, because the summerfallow has to be worked more often. Fair results may be obtained, according to Mr. Dehm, by not using



disk type implements and using the cultivator as may be necessary to control weeds.

The so-called Indian summerfallow is not considered to be an economically sound practice. It seems a poor substitute for strip cropping, lumpy surface, a good trash cover and field shelter-belts, Mr. Dehm said.

The gradual loss of organic matter in all cultivated lands has caused water erosion to become an increasing problem. This is because of the reduction of the infiltration rate of water or of the rate at which water is received into the soil. High speed tillage and general lack of trash cover join in causing more and more water to run off the land instead of going in.

Most water erosion is found where there are long, gentle slopes. Many gullies are so deep that the fields are cut into two or more. Many of these were natural runways and never should have been farmed.

Mr. Dehm named several things which will have to be done in such cases: Fill and grass gullies; contour strip farming; put in diversion channels to carry excess water to grassed channels; maintain trash and vegetive covers as much as possible.

Such problem areas were found near Basin Lake, Mudie Lake, Arborfield, Kamsack and along the Qu'Appelle river north of Indian Head.

There is some interest in windbreak planting, especially in the Conquest area where shelterbelt planting began in the mid-thirties. Some farmers of the Melfort-Tisdale region have been planting caragana hedges. Originally intended as snow guards in the latter instance they are now found to be even more valuable as means of helping to control soil drifting.

Municipal road building is causing some water erosion in certain areas, Mr. Dehm has found. Sometimes these new grades change the natural course of the runoff water. Road ditches overflow causing huge gullies. The simple preventive is to deepen the road ditch a foot or two where there is a slight rise. The water then runs off without doing damage.

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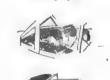
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Co-op Farm Homes



Homes get top priority on the new co-operative farms in Saskatchewan. This picture from the River Bend Co-op at Carrot River shows how changes are being made. The two larger houses on the left are the type that will ultimately replace the smaller units on the right.

Speculation in wheat prices in the modern world

(From the Alberta Wheat Pool Budget)

THE speculative system of grain marketing is unworkable in the present day world. Supporters of that system, and notably the Winnipeg Free Press, do not seem to understand that the changes brought about by two wars and two depressions, the mechanization of agriculture and the changed attitude towards agriculture of governments of the leading nations of the world make impossible and impracticable the operations of a free and open speculative market for grain such as existed prior to 1914.

In the Victorian era, and for some years thereafter, grain exchanges could operate with a degree of facility and effectiveness. In that period Great Britain was a free trade nation and world wars were unknown. Gold was the favorite monetary standard and currencies were comparatively stable, and grain exchanges operated in Buenos Aires, Chicago, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Rostov, and Liverpool, At that time agriculture relied on animal power for its operations and farming had made comparatively little progress in productivity for generations.

Since that era there have been two great world wars; the continent of Europe has spent wealth accumulated over the centuries; gold has gone into hiding, and currencies have the habit of fluctuating like aspen leaves in every passing economic breeze. There is now no free operation of any grain exchange in the whole world. Even in the United States, where relative freedom is granted the grain exchanges, the government has provided a floor farm price for wheat of around \$2.00 a bushel. Most

European governments have gone socialistic. International trade is mainly a government to government to government transaction. Eighty-five per cent of Canada's export wheat sales last year were on such a basis, according to Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of trade and commerce.

The United States department of agriculture states that 80 per cent of that country's wheat exports have been on a gift basis. The U.S.A. has provided Canada with around \$500 million of Marshall Plan funds to pay for Canadian wheat and flour shipped to Europe.

The mechanization of agriculture and the application of science to that industry, in the form of providing improved seed and means of fighting rust and insect pests, has increased production immensely.

A generation ago the farmers worked with horse-power and threshing machines. The delivery of grain was a long drawn out process, lasting over the winter and well into the spring. Now, the province of Alberta can complete its harvest, given



"You mean to tell me that THIS is the big surprise?"

fine weather, in not much over three weeks, using combines and trucks. In 1947 60% of the total wheat marketings for the whole season, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, were delivered by the end of October! This huge volume of grain went to the Canadian Wheat Board. What would have happened if it had to be hedged under the open market system can be left to the imagination.

Prior to 1914, governments of the world's great nations paid little attention to the economic position of agriculture. World War I brought about certain changes, notably centralized buying and selling, which disturbed the previous laissez-faire attitude. The depression of the early 1930's completely changed governments' attitudes towards : agriculture, while world wheat prices stumbled along at bankruptcy levels, European nations adopted propolicies for their tective: farmers. In the one year, 1936, France, Germany and Italy maintained wheat prices at levels which cost consumers in countries \$700 million more than they would have had to pay had the grain been bought at world prices. India with her starving millions imposed a duty on imported wheat and so did poverty-stricken China.

The United States government, after considerable experimenting, adopted a price parity system which guarantees rea-sonably profitable returns to the farmers of that nation. As at last summer some \$4 billion of government funds were mvolved in the price maintenance system in operation there and the limit has been raised to \$6.7 billion. While critics may ridicule the United States farm program the result has been an outpouring of food production on a scale previously undreamed of. Much of the excess supply has been used to feed a starving Europe and minimize the possibility of Communism there.

Great Britain has adopted a protective policy for her agri-culture and so have the continental countries of Western Europe. Australia has followed the same trend and so has Argentina to a lesser extent. The Canadian government has laid the foundation for marketing plans although along much more modest lines than those developed in the United States.

Under the conditions outlined it must be plain to all that speculative grain marketing is out-dated. The breakdown of that system during the depression and war years appears to have marked the end of an era. The speculative system had its op-portunity and has failed miserably.

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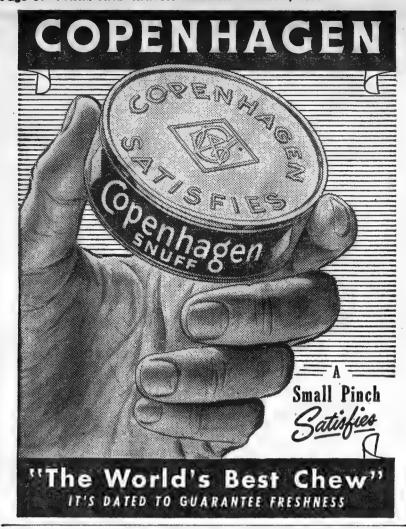
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WHO MAY ENTER—Contest is open to anyone residing in Canada, excepting any person, or any member of the family of such a person, who has won \$300.00 or over in any contest whatsoever. Also excluded are employees of The Canadian Hobby-Craft Magazine, or members of their families.

members of their families.

THE PROBLEM—In the puzzle, four creatures are going after that POT OF GOLD—a hare; a tortoise, a bird and a fish. They're going to run for it, crawl for it, fly for it, and swim for it. What they don't know is that three of the paths are blocked, and only one is clear.

Your job in solving the puzzle is to find out which path is open to the centre. You will simply have to trace it out for yourself and see. Then you'll know which creature can reach the gold.

WHO WILL REACH THE POT OF GOLD-Will it be the hare, the

fish, the tortoise or the bird?

Each creature is stationed at one entrance to the maze. Every line in the sketch represents an insurmountable wall. One entrance, and one only, leads to the centre. Which creature can reach the POT OF GOLD?

A little effort now can win you one of those handsome CASH PRIZES. But you should ACT NOW.



I choose the HARE | FISH | TORTOISE BIRD to reach the POT OF GOLD. Without obligation, please send me com-plete details on how I may win one of those 100 CASH PRIZES

Mail solution to:

Contest Manager, Hobby-Craft Magazine 95A King St. West, Toronto, Ontario.

Dept.: "FZ-2"

Name	
Address	
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Extra MONEY FOR PROMPTNESS* Enter NOW!



Sees two imperialisms

To the Editor:

In an article in the Farm and Ranch Review I saw the question, "Shall our children be slaves in a Russian labor camp?" We hear this asked in every radio broadcast in varying forms. Now I wish to draw your attention to another side of the question: "Shall our children be slaves to worldwide cartels backed by American capital?"

These cartels rob the people of freedom just as surely as any other form of imperialism. We are turning over to them our natural resources at an alarming rate. Unless this tendency is stopped we will soon be at the mercy of these cartels and our great natural resources will not benefit the people to whom they rightfully belong.

Frank J. Nordgren.

Lessard, Alta.

Sand or water?

To the Editor:

In your January issue of the Farm and Ranch Review, on page 18, fourth column, "A land reclamation project is the Snakebite drainage co-operative southeast of Beechy. Its members have bought a pump to drain the water from 665 acres of low-lying land. About a foot of water lies on the land in the spring."

If this would be correct, Ducks Unlimited would have long ago raised ducks and geese

on this project.

I think this article would have been more believable had it read: "The Co-op. members had bought machinery to level off sand dunes and Russian thistle, etc."

I have lived across the river just south of the Snakebite coulee from 1911 to 1941, so I

should know.

Bernand Aiemm.

Restrict size of farms

To the Editor:

It seems nowadays it's only the rich that can farm, as they seem to be the ones that buy all the farms and don't rent. The buildings go to ruin, the farmer that rents either has to get the money some how or give up, as is the case that everyone hasn't the means to buy. What is it coming to? Look at the younger generation. What is there on the farm to look forward to? Many of them want

to start, but with the price of everything they haven't a chance. If we only had a chance to buy on cash basis or crop shares, it would make it so much easier and the small farmer would feel better. Every man farming should only be allowed a certain amount of land. The size of the family being considered, it would make it better all around. It is this big machinery that's causing all the trouble, everything is going too fast and the small farmer cannot keep up with it. If we had more co-operative farming I think it would work out and give the farmer a chance to buy in a period of years like the V.L.A. We are one of the small farmers.

Farmer's Wife, (Man.) Mrs. A. Vanderberghe, Napinka, Man.

Our mistakes'

To the Editor:

On page six you have "Don't they teach spelling any more?' On page seven, fourth paragraph, third line you have "that would depend on weather" China was prepared to co-operate."

I do not know "whether" to call this misspelled or a wrong word, but it's a jolly good joke anyway.

Wm. J. Bryan.

Oliver, B.C.

License fees in B.C.

To the Editor:

In reading your article re people moving to Vancouver, which was very interesting, you were a little astray in the price of Auto Licenses. I have driven a model A here for 20 years, and the price is twenty dollars, not ten, just got my notice from Victoria the other day. M. Muttart.

Vancouver, B.C.

No farms for young people

To the Editor:

I know just how Doug Rathwell feels about not being able to get a farm.

Unless Dad has several farms to lease to his boys they just can't get started. Even here in B.C. where farms are small they still require a lot of capital. \$10,000 just doesn't grow on gooseberry bushes.

I have four boys — one is a milkman, one in a garage, one in an office and one in a meat market. Everyone of them would rather farm and their conversation is always of farm-

Two were overseas and planned on farming when they came home but any farms they want-ed or would have the govern-ment would not let them have.

My husband too, wants to go back to a farm. He has worked out for fifteen years and paid for this town property. Even so it is not enough to get a farm

No one understands why true. Canadians cannot get a lift to go farming but it just isn't done.

(Mrs.) Jenny Pringle Nelson, B.C.

The Protestant church

To the Editor:

We are over-organized. We have failed to stimulate and develop the spirit of voluntary giving. (In my opinion it would be wise to discard the collection plate.)

We could do with less Sunday

school literature and use the

Bible more.

Too long, we have glorified war, and not peace — state of world proves that. We "oldworld proves that. We "old-sters" must have failed in our church work or the young people would have followed our footsteps more in the carrying on of that work.

To have one Protestant church should have been our sincere aim long ago.

A co-operative plan could be formed to help the minister in

the work of visiting the people.
To think more of "others", and the adopting of the old Hindu proverb would prove of Christian value, "Help thy brother's boat across and, lo! thine own has reached the shore." There is no such a thing as selfishness in Christianity. Our attitude toward "others", and the spirit we manifest toward them indicate the depths and quality of our Christian life.

Mrs. Jessie E. Cameron. Elrose, Sask.

To the Editor:

Concerning what's wrong with Protestant churchs! Doctrinally there is nothing right, but a certain amount of moral teaching that is a restraint on rampant evil.

"Christ's mass", the very name and organization of the festival should make a Protestant rage with righteous indignation and moral reformers ashamed of their accomplishments. If it were not that the Diety were "of purer eyes than to behold (all) the evil" and the presence of a few righteous, surely we would be like unto Sodom and Gomora.

There are so few serious about these things, it is refreshing to see them aired by you.

I am sending, under separate cover, a pamphlet which may be of use for reference or Bible

G. Luard.

GIVES ALL SEED GRAII 2-WAY PROTECTION

Controls smuts Protects against root-rots

CERESAN M not only kills smut spores on the seed, but also forms a protective film around the seed which resists the attacks of soil-borne diseases. That's because CERESAN M is a mercury formulation . . . and only a mercurial seed disinfectant gives your seed this two-way protection. Likewise, a mercurial is the only seed disinfectant which will improve germination, especially of frosted seed.

STOPS SMUTS IN ALL GRAINS

CERESAN M controls stinking smut (bunt) of wheat, loose and covered smuts of oats, covered and black loose smuts of barley, stinking and stem smuts of rye.

A superior action is obtained, as CERESAN M vapourizes and the mercury vapour completely destroys the smut spores on every kernel. So thorough is the action that the vapour even kills spores under the seed coats of oats and barley.

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Root-rots and other soil-borne diseases are a very real menace to your crop. By killing and stunting seedlings, the stand is thinned and weakened which results in lower yields. CERESAN M protects your seedlings from the ravages of soil-borne enemies as well as giving superior smut control.

30% INCREASE IN EMERGENCE FROM FROSTED SEED

Unlike some disinfectants which often reduce germination, CERESAN M actually improves. the germination of all your seed. This is especi-

ally true of damaged or weakened seed. Seed damaged by frost shows an increased emergence or stand of up to 30% when treated with CERESAN M.

TREATMENT COSTS ONLY 3° TO 4° PER ACRE

CERESAN M is a low-cost crop insurance against losses caused by smuts and soil-borne diseases. A few cents invested pays you back dollars in bigger yields, cleaner grain-no smut dockage.

This year and every year, treat all your seed with the disinfectant that protects all types of grain against both smuts and root-rot. Ask your farm supply store for CERESAN M.

CERESAN M GIVES YOU THESE 5 ADVANTAGES

- CERESAN M contains mercury—the most effective seed disinfectant known.
- Stops smuts in all types of grain.
- Protects seed against root-rots and other soilborne diseases.
- Up to 30% increase of emergence or stand from frosted seed—improves germination of all good seed.
- You need buy only one seed disinfectant, as CERESAN M treats all seed grain and also flax.



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Clover Bar, Alta.

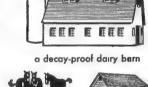




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barn and saw a big hawk swoop down and pick something up which looked like a gopher. went straight up in the air and started to fly away. All at once he began to drop down to the ground. When I walked over to see what happened, he had picked up a weasel instead. It had a big hole eaten in the hawk's chest right behind the and it died on the throat. ground. The weasel ran away.

Mike E. Chelter, Jr. Jarrow, Alta.

One morning when going to the barn I was just in time to witness a duel between my saddle pony and our bull. met face to face and neither would give ground. My horse, Queen, would put her ears back, strike out with one foot or rear, while the bull charged with lowered head. A few times Queen landed on top of the bull. After fighting for five minutes or so, Queen would turn on the bull and kick at him. This always made him go his own way. After that whenever they met there was always a fight, even if Queen had a rider up. Queen was always the victorious one up till we sold the bull.

Joyce Olsufka. Box 137, Arden, Man. * *

One day as my cousins and I were bringing straw for pigs, we saw two eagles going after a poor rabbit and picked it up by the back and let it fall two times, and then it ran into a hole. We went to the hole and looked into it and reached back and pulled it out of the hole, and then we took it home.

Lydia Walter.

Cayley, Alta.

Last summer my little sister, Ruth, and I were herding my mother's goslings. We made a little pen for them and carried water and oats to them. Ruth had a little pail along with which she was playing, and she filled it half full of oats. When mother called us for dinner, we dropped everything. After dinner, we went back again to see where the goslings were. The old goose was marching home already with the little ones following, and the old gander be-hind with the little pail around his neck. My little sister start-ed to cry for her pail. We had to call Daddy to catch the gander and take the pail off. We sure got a kick out of it.

Dora Tschetter.

Jarrow, Alta.

Last Friday when I came home from school, I was playing with my kisen by the pump-

I walked up to our chicken house, watching the electric motor pumping water at the same time. Our dog came along, chasing after the cat. The cat jumped on the belt, the belt threw her between the pulleys and tore the skin off half way down her leg. I took the cat into the house, put peroxide on, taped the skin together, and in a week's tîme she was well again.

Peter Blakey.

Chatfield, Man.

One day when my sister and I were left at home to watch some baby chicks so a hawk would not get them. We sat on the porch. The chicks and We sat their mother were right beside us when a hawk swooped down and got a chick then flew away right in front of our eyes.

Stella Yasinchuk, Moon Lake, Alta

I was home alone, washing dishes, when I heard a noise outside. I looked all around, but could not see anything, so I went back to work. But I heard something hit the window, I looked around and saw a bear staring at me. upstairs and locked myself in. I stayed a while and decided to go downstairs. When I came downstairs the bear had gone.

Irene Malainey, (Age 10) Spirit River, Alta.

One morning when I went to feed our ducks I noticed two of them dead. Their throats were torn out. So I went to the house for some traps and set them around the ducks. I got up early next morning and went to see my traps. To my sur-prise they were all snapped. I looked around and saw an owl five yards away. He got loose from the traps but couldn't fly. I easily caught him.

John J. Waldner, Box 13, Magrath, Alta. *

Our dog was sitting by our garage looking up at a bird. It was a warm day so the snow was melting. While he was still looking the snow on the roof slid down right onto him. He was practically covered, just his head was sticking out. crawled out a snowy looking sight.

Gerhardt-Gust, (Age 11) Bashaw, Alta.

I went to school. My dog Sporty followed. As it was school time the door was left opened. After in a short while Sporty came running in and was barking very fiercely. I chased him out and closed the door. Then Sporty came to a low window on the west side of the school, and started scratching the window. All the pupils looked very angry as they were not able to study. As I opened the door I saw the forest was on fire. I had to run home and call for help which was a half mile off. The fire was put out safely. If it was not for Sporty the school might have burned.

Jennie Halko,

Ranger, Sask.

I went out in the yard and noticed something kind of red disappearing thorugh some bushes. Thinking it was my dog I ran around the bushes to see. To my surprise it was a red fox, it was eating a dead hen. He just sat there and finished eating it while I stood nearby.

Patricia McLeay, Etomami P.O., Sask.

One day while we were eating dinner, we heard a noise outside. We got up quickly and ran to the door. One of the pigs had come up from the barn and was very busy trying to eat a live gobler we had tethered to a tree because it was a cross one.

Loretta Reid, Leacross, Sask.

Last week when we were having supper, I looked out the window and saw a light down in the field about a quarter of a mile away.

Thinking it was my sisters coming home, I ran into the other room to have a better look, but did not see it any more.

My dad saw it too. This light looked like a car light only more red in color.

We decided it must have been one of those gas lights which floats around sometimes as we have seen two or three others like it in the past.

Arnold Lovas, (11 yrs.) Bield, Man.

* *

One summer my cousin and I went down to the ice-well, a small one, approx. four feet deep. To our surprise we found an innocent little gopher, sitting at the bottom, apparently dismayed because he could not get out.

My cousin used her quick wits and lowered a large, thick rope into the well. After a few unsuccessful attempts the gopher finally took the hint, grasped the rope in his tiny paws and up he came. He scampered away only a few feet, then turned back and looked at us as if to say in gratitude, "Thank you."

Florence Collin,

Donalda, Alberta
★ ★

When my brother-in-law took the horses to work in the field, the colt in the pasture wanted to go along. But it couldn't because the gate was closed. So he put his head under the gate, lifted it off the hinges, put it down and went after the horses.

Abe R. Koop, Steinbach, Man.



Timely Care Saves Tractor Wear

A long and useful life for a tractor engine is determined more by the kind of lubrication it receives than by any other single factor. It is sometimes not realized to what extent good lubrication controls the general operating efficiency. A well lubricated engine operates with low maintenance and repair

expense, and also develops full power at a substantial saving in operating costs. This long range view of the total operating costs places additional emphasis on the importance of lubrication. Oil and grease are cheaper than repair parts.

Getting the Tractor Ready For Spring Work

If the tractor has been used all winter, drain the anti-freeze from the radiator, flush and refill with clean water. The transmission and differential should also be drained, flushed and filled with summer



The tractor needs a spring tonic, too

lubricants. If the tractor has NOT been used during the winter . . . the engine should be filled with new, high quality oil of the correct grade . . . draining and filling the transmission and differential as above. Tires should be checked for cuts, breaks and cracks; also the pressure and fluid should be checked. In any case the fuel filter, oil filter and air cleaner should be removed, cleaned and properly serviced. Battery and ignition check up: the battery should be fully charged, and battery connections clean and tight. Spark plugs should be cleaned and the gaps reset. Ignition points should be cleaned and reset and the breaker arm lubricated (do not over lubricate). Consult the manufacturer's operators manual for correct ignition timing, and other servicing, such as water pump lubrication, and front wheel and clutch bearings.

Servicing is Based on Hours of Work Done

Most tractor manufacturers base their lubrication and service recommendations on the hours of work (and type of work) the tractor has done. Time of oil change, for example, varies with the type of tractor. The following recommendations, therefore, are general. To be specific . . it is always wise to refer to the manual supplied with your particular type of tractor.

At ten hours (or one day), assuming that the tractor has had a spring check up, these are the things to do after the first 10 hours of work: Fuel and grease the tractor. Check the crankcase oil level and the water in the radiator. Service the air cleaner and breather. It is important to have the oil level at the recommended point. Efficiency is lowered when the level is either too low or too high. (If operating under maximum load or extremely dirty conditions, servicing may have to be done after 5 hours of work.)

At 60 hours (or one week) remove and clean the air cleaner



Showing the assembly of a typical air cleaner The dirt picked up in the cap is ample evidence that this should be checked ... often lubricate the fan, the magneto impulse, the clutch bearings, the starter and generator. Check the tension of the fan belt. Check the oil level in the gear cases. Some manuals say this is the time for an oil change. It is important to change oil when recommended... also the grade and type recommended.

For the Rest of the Season

At 120 hours...check the manual for your tractor to see when oil should be changed, and oil filter serviced. At 240 hours...clean the sediment bowl...clean the spark plugs...service the magneto and points. At 480 hours...clean the fuel screen at the carburetor...flush the cooling system...adjust the valve tappets...the clutch and the brakes...clean and adjust front wheel bearings. At 960 hours (or yearly)...change the lubricant in the gear case...tighten all bolts...have tractor checked by dealer.

Check Spring Tillage Machines, Too

Along with the tractor, tillage machines will do better work if they are cleaned and checked over in the spring . . repairs made and worn parts replaced. They should be lubricated before starting spring work. Then . . frequent and regular lubrication during the work season will give better service than infrequent greasing with excessive amounts.

Don't Be a "Worry Wart"

and look like this

Get a STORAGE TANK

and look like this



Now, you don't have to worry about your tractor fuel supply next spring. No worry about idle tractors . . . if bad roads should slow down our deliveries.

With a storage tank you can beat any combination of weather and roads. You can be ready to go "full steam ahead" regardless of how early the season may be.

IMPERIAL ACTO GASOLINE

Is a natural for the low compression tractor. Gives you more power for the heavy loads... better and more uniform performance at variable loads. Acto gives you quick starting... no extended warm up needed. Less trouble with temperature control. Acto is your best bet for the low compression tractor. It's carefully refined to meet the rigid standards of all Imperial Oil Products.

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Next Issue of Farm Service Facts: . . . Storage of Fuels and Lubricants

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Sun of Canada's 1950 **Business Largest of Any** Canadian Life Company

POLICYHOLDERS' DIVIDENDS AGAIN INCREASED

Four hundred and forty-one millon dollars of new life insurance was issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in 1950, the largest amount written by any Canadian life company during the year, and over \$68 million (18.4%) more than the total for the precedmore than the total for the preceding year. The volume of new insurance written during 1950 was greater than any of recent years and represents the substantial total of \$1,736,000 for each working day. George W. Bourke, President of the Sun Life, in releasing the 80th Annual Report announced a further increase in policyholders' dividends effective, April 1, 1951, bringing the total amount payable this year to more than \$18 million.

Benefits at New High

The report reveals the strong position of the Company and the continuing expansion of its business and services. Total Sun Life insurance in force now amounts to \$4,462,000,000, or \$275 million (6.6%) more than a year ago. Group business now in force is \$1,085,000,000, an increase of 13.8%. Over \$98 million of new Group business was written in 1950 compared with \$62 million in 1949. Payments to Sun Life policyholders in 1950 amounted to \$121,476,-000, a new high, bringing to \$2,361,860,000 total benefits paid since the Company's first policy was issued in 1871.

was issued in 1871.

Assets of the Sun Life increased during 1950 by \$70 million, and now stand at \$1,597,000,000, 73% of which is invested in government, municipal, public utility and industrial bonds. Mortgage loans, reflecting the trend in home building, showed an increase of \$31 million for the year, bringing the total to \$188 million, or 12% of assets. The rate of interest earned on the assets in 1950 was 3.61%

The international character of The international character of the Company's business is illustrated by the amount of insurance and annuities in force in the various countries where the Sun Life operates: Canada 41%; United States 38%; Great Britain 12%; other countries 9%.

Mr. Bourke in his review of the

Mr. Bourke, in his review of the year, discussed the value of life insurance in the fight against inflation, and pointed out that life intion, and pointed out that life in-surance premiums, while serving to provide protection for indi-viduals and families, also add to savings which, in turn, benefit the nation as a whole through invest-ments for essential purposes. The business of life insurance reflects the voluntary co-paration of the the voluntary co-operation of the millions of men and women whose confidence and faith it enjoys. In return, the companies have established traditions of service and integrity which are outstanding in the annals of human endeavour.

Steps Against Inflation

Mr. Bourke offered five suggestions as important counter-moves against inflation: (1) Purchase only what is necessary. (2) Inonly what is necessary. (2) increase productivity by greater efficiency and maximum effort. (3) Finance defence and other necessary national expenditures on the

sary national expenditures on the pay-as-you-go principle. (4) Avoid wasteful government expenditures and duplication of service. (5) Increase personal savings.

A copy of the Sun Life's complete 1950 Annual Report to Policyholders, including the President's review of the year, will be sent to each policyholder or may be obtained from the Head Office be obtained from the Head Office in Montreal or from any of the branch, group or mortgage offices of the Company from coast to

God is a refuge when we lose faith in man

By REV. FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D.

WHY do we need God?

The Psalmist answers the question: "O God, thou art my God: early will I seek Thee; My soul thirsteth for Thee . . . To see Thy power and Thy Glory ... God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." So the first reason for seeking God is to behold His power in the physical world. We must know that the universe is not an insane asylum, but is orderly and understandable. The scientist can think God's can think thought after Him. The world is not ruled by caprice and chance. It is a cosmos, not a chaos. We see God's power in the shaping of the world, the growth of the flowers, and the turn of the seasons.

More important, we see His power also in the moral world. We see judgment upon evil. In this world wickedness always destroys the evil-doer. Selfishness ruins and does not rule. It is very important that we see this truth, for under the pressure of evil power, as wicked force strides over the world, it is very easy to make a snap judgment and conclude that the monsters are triumphant. But the dinosaurs die. The cooperative and the intelligent The end of sin is survive. death.

Godless Universe

The soul of the Psalmist thirsts for a vision of the glory of God. Joseph Wood Krutch says that a color has faded from our palette, a whole range of effects has dropped out of our sympathy, that we are carried nearer to that state in which existence is a vast emptiness. "We have grown used to a Godless universe," he says.

But do we ever grow used to such a universe? Is it not true, as Augustine held, that the soul of man was made for God and is restless until it finds rest in Him? Is that not the point of the story of the Prodigal Son? Life without God is a murky, inglorious business. There is a homesickness of the soul and man's heart always longs for the Father's house. As R. L. Stevenson makes Alan Breck say, "France is a braw place, nae doubt, but I weary for the deer and the heather.

The Psalmist also needs God as a refuge. We go to God when we lose faith in life. A college paper offered a prize for the best definition of life. These were some of the answers which were some of the answers which it received: "A bad joke which isn't even funny"; "A disease for which the only cure is death"; "A jail sentence which we get for the crime of being born." Now these were young

college students, but one could quote from book after book of our older, popular authors with the same cynicism. Faith in life is being lost. People do not know the purpose of living, they do not know the meaning of life. Apart from God we live an eccentric life — a life without a center. Only God gives meaning to life.

Faith in Work

We go to God as a refuge when we lose faith in work. Work to an increasing number of people appears as meaning-less labour. We try to get out of as much of it as we can. Work only becomes a joy when it is part of a great structure, when we realize that "Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever." There is nothing the modern mind needs to learn more than that.

God is a refuge when we lose faith in man. A man said to me that he would come to Church if Churches said more about man and less about God. His religion was helping man, not worshipping God. The fault with that is that when we cease to believe in God we cease to believe in man. I know many who have been full of enthusiasm for social reform, but where they lacked a theology they have soon come to lose faith in sociology. Not only is faith in man lost. Man actually without God becomes brutalized and evil. Where there is no God there is no man.

God is also our strength, says the Psalmist. He not only restores our souls, but He gives us strength for conflict. The life of God in the soul of man means power. Like Dick Shepherd, that wonderful London clergyman, who suffered so

Coming Down!



Wilbert Kalke of Hobbema, Alta., had his camera handy when the top of this elevator was being dismantled.

many sorrows, yet lived a radiant life because of "the deep, hidden springs". C. G. Jung, a great psychiatrist, tells us that every single patient who came to him came because they lacked a true religious faith and not one of them was healed until he got a true faith.

God is our refuge and strength. This is the forty-sixth Psalm. When Sergius the Hermit saw the great Tartar hordes advancing on his army he was afraid and it was this Psalm that gave him courage and enabled him to win a great victory. When Luther was afraid he said to his friend Melancthon, "Come Philip, let us sing the forty-sixth Psalm." When Oliver Cromwell was in difficult circumstances he made his followers sing this Psalm with him. In India in 1842 after a great disaster, Henry Havelock read

this Psalm to his little garrison and they held out until help came. Dr. Fosdick was in Scotland after a grim battle in which many Scotch soldiers had perished. In that dark hour the congregation turned to the faith of their fathers to sing, "God is our refuge and our strength, In straits a present aid. Therefore although the earth remove, We will not be afraid."

Disaster comes to all of us. Jesus says that calamity separates us into two types. One man has built his house of life on sand and the rains and winds destroy him. The other had built upon rock and is immovable. Calamity will come to you and me some day. Happy shall we be if we have found the truth of the words of Jesus, "Peace I leave with you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

THERE'S MONEY FOR SEED

at the Bof M

For many farmers, operating funds are low at this time of year. It's the in-between period when there's lots of expense, little income. If this is your problem, talk it over with your B of M manager.

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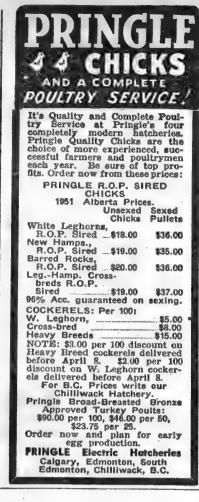
Feed your livestock the accurately balanced rations in "MIRACLE" Dairy, Hog and Poultry Feeds—and watch your profits increase. There are bigger

earnings in every "Miracle" Feed Bag . . . opportunities to win big prizes on every tag.



- * ALOX Linseed Oilcake and Meat with its high protein value, as well as fats, phosphorus and calcium, produce prize-winning livestock.
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There's money in sheep

ARE we losing too many of our good sheep breeding stock to the American buyer? A. J. Charnetski, Livestock Supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture, believes that much of this stock could have served a very good purpose here. American buyers recently purchased 47 carloads of ewe lambs in southern Alberta at a reported price of over 30c per pound.

Many Canadian sheepmen seem to think that this price is too high for lambs going into breeding flocks, but Mr. Charnetski is not at all sure that this opinion is justified. It would have been correct, he says, if our sheep population was up to where it was 5 or 6 years ago or if older breeding ewes were available in the province. However, with the low population of sheep and the scarcity of ewes for breeding purposes, coupled with extremely high prices for wool and mutton, purchase of ewe lambs by Alberta farmers even at around 30c per lb. would be a good investment.

Mr. Charnetski points out that if a cattleman bought a 600 lb. heifer calf today, it would cost him over \$160.00. He would have to wait 2½ years before he could expect a 400 lb. calf for sale, which at present prices would be worth slightly over \$100.00. From the purchase of an early ewe lamb at around \$27.00 he could expect a clip of wool in the spring valued at \$3.50 to \$4.00, and further profit of at least \$15.00 from the sale of her lamb next fall.

In the case of the heifer purchased, the farmer would wait for 2 years for returns, while from the purchase of a good ewe lamb he would realize at least 70% of the money invested within a year. Farmers interested in sheep will be wise to retain their ewe lambs, suggests Mr. Charnetski, or to purchase good strong ewe lambs for the establishment of sheep flocks.

Watch for these rat signs

AN important part of the rat control program is to know the rat signs when you see them. Here are a few facts worth knowing:

1. Rat burrows are significantly larger than those of mice. They are usually not less than 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, but may be larger depending on how frequently the burrow is used.

2. Rat burrows generally show no mounds at the entrance. In this they differ from the homes of most other burrowing rodents.

3. Rat droppings are on the average 2 or three times as large as those of mice

arge as those of mice.

4. Rats will chew through boards, cement and almost anything that is not harder than the enamel of the rat's teeth.

thing that is not harder than the enamel of the rat's teeth.

5. Rats leave unmistakably larger footprints than do mice. If rats are suspected, flour or tale may be scattered in the area so that the tracks may be better identified.

Good booklet on machinery co-ops

ARE you wondering how to meet the increasing costs of providing enough machines to properly work your land?

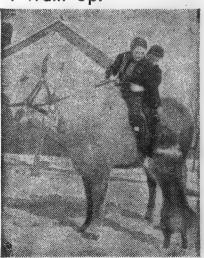
to properly work your land?
A little pamphlet published by the department of co-operation gives some interesting facts and figures about equipping individual farms and how much cheaper it is for each farmer when machinery is used co-operatively.

In preparing this booklet, according to H. E. Chapman, director of extension services in the department, five major machine companies listed the kind, size and cost of machinery needed for various sized farms. This information was averaged and tabulated for the pamphlet.

Calls made on a number of farms indicated that the larger farms were very well equipped per cultivated acre. This was not found to be the case with the smaller farms.

The pamphlet goes on to tell how any farmer may analyze his machinery investment to find out the exact amount per acre. Such figures are useful when discussing this problem with other farmers.

"I Want Up!"



Jean Dayman and her brother Jack are having trouble going for a ride without taking their dog along too. They live at Stettler, Alta.

The pamphlet finally described how a number of farmers in the province have greatly lowered their per acre cost by organizing machinery co-opera-tives. It tells something about one of the first co-ops of this kind, the Mount Hope machinery co-operative, near North Battleford, which was organiz-ed in 1945. Some of the advantages enjoyed by its members are given.

Details are also given about how a group of farmers might go about organizing a machinery co-operative.

Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from the Department of Co-operation, Legislative Building, Regina.

Danger from poisoned coyotes

"be careful" warning to A hunters or trappers who skin coyotes killed by 1080 bait has been issued by Game Commissioner E. L. Paynter.

Mr. Paynter pointed out that coyote pelts are fairly valuable

at present prices and that they are not harmed by 1080 poisoning, but asked anyone picking up a dead coyote in a 1080 control area to take every pre-caution when skinning the ani-

"I certainly wouldn't encourage hunters to pick up coyotes killed by 1080," said Mr. Paynter, "but if they do they should wash the covotes mouth out and wear rubber gloves on their hands at all times."

He said the main danger to anyone skinning a coyote killed by 1080 was in getting mucous on their hands. He said it is possible that 1080 could affect a human being even by absorption through cuts or bruises, or even sometimes through unbroken skin.

Self-Defense

In Rutherford, N.J., Magistrate Allen C. Mathias ruled that Filling Station Operator, John Valk, Jr., was not guilty of assault in chasing Frank W. Fryer, who, without buying any gas, insisted that Valk wipe his windshield, check his tires, test his battery.



ALUMINUM BUILDING SHEETS

New Ribbed Aluminum for roofing, siding, rust-proof, bright, no painting. Smartest looking farm buildings are aluminum. 26: Gauge, 26" wide, covers 24". 6' \$1.96; 7', \$2.21; 8', \$2.57; 9', \$2.91; 10', \$3.21; Ridge Cap, 45c Ft.; Drip Starter, 30c Ft. 1½", aluminum roofing nails, 75c lb. Flat aluminum, 26 gauge, 28 inches wide, in coils 100 lbs. or more contains 200 lineal feet, approximately 460 square feet, at \$52.50. Orders over \$25 prepaid. J. J. Hambley Hatcheries, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Abbotsford, Portage, Dauphin, Swan Lake, Boissevain.

NO SLEEP SLUGGISH? Here's SURE RELIEF

Get relief from constipation-indigestion. Positive results from FRUIT-A-TIVES proven by tens of thousands. FRUIT-A-TIVES contain extracts of fruits and herbs.



ANNOUNCING THE NEW 1951 DG Series Job-Rated "TRUCKS

the Trucks that do the most for Farmers

Whether you require an express body, light stake, or heavy-duty model, there's a new 1951 Dodge truck which will do your job better - because it has been "Job-Rated" to give maximum performance, with economy and long life.

These new Dodge trucks have more than 50 brand new features — all designed to let you haul bigger loads, faster, more economically.

They're completely new in style, featuring greater comfort, finer visibility, easier handling. See your Dodge truck dealer for complete details.

The 34-1 ton express has an extra large box, particularly adapted to farm needs. A 4-speed transmission is available at extra cost, optional to the standard 3-speed.

NEW EASIER LOADING

Ground to floor height has been reduced by use of a new rear spring design — making

NEW HANDLING EASE

Easier-operated new worm-and-roller steering gear and more comfortable steering angle allows even sharper turning. Wide front tread, cross steering and shorter wheelbase add to handling ease.

NEW **IGNITION PROTECTION**

You get better wet weather starting because molded spark plug covers prevent moisture from shorting plugs.

NEW GREATER SAFETY

These new, all-steel Dodge trucks are the safest ever built. The lowered hood line gives greater road vision; tapered-ground brakes provide smoother, quieter operation; offset windshield wipers clean almost all windshield

CHECK FLUID DRIVE

Fluid Drive makes driving easier, smoother, less tiring — protects the whole mechanism from wearing jerks and jars. Available on ½ ton and all ¾-1 ton models at extra cost. Take your first opportunity to test the driving ease of Huid Drive.

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" Has All The ... " BEST FEATURES

ROYAL LAND PACKER

The Royal Packer Wheel is designed especially as a medium weight packer wheel, so designed that while it packs well it does not break up the earth clods, but leaves the ground packed in such a manner that moisture is conserved and blowing prevented. Each wheel is 18" in diameter, and weighs 41 lbs. Each unit is so built that clearance is at a maximum, preventing plugging when in use on wet ground. Available in all sizes.

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AVAILABLE IN ALL SIZES.



Check These Features:

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- Heavy Angle Iron
- Heavy Steel Axle.

Bearings.

- Hardwood Axle
 - Shockproof Spokes.

The "Royal" Flexible Spike **Tooth Harrow**

is equally useful for pulverizing, smoothing and cultivating work. Being flexible it adapts itself to uneven ground, furrows, etc. . . . with uniform depth of cutting, at the same time readily clears itself of trash without



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See these outstanding models today.

The favorite of Western Canada Farmers.





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GOVERNMENT APPROVED BROAD BREASTED BRONZE TURKEY POULTS.

Specializing in White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, New Hampshires, Rhode Is-land Reds, White Rocks, Light Sus-sex, Hampshire-Sussex Crossbreds and Leghorn-Hampshire Crossbred chicks.

A 36-page book on the "Care and Rearing of Baby Chicks" and a set of plans for a modern brooder house will be given with each chick order.

Place your order now. This will give you a preferred delivery date. Write today for large illustrated 1951 cata-logue and prices.

Orders can still be accepted for delivery anytime in March and April.

COMPETITIVE ALBERTA PRICES.

STEWART ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

602B-12th Ave. West, CALGARY, Alta.

Last Saturday I put a 50-lb. bag of sugar on our hand sleigh and took it to store in the wash house. Leaving the sled outside, I turned around in time to see it disappear towards the garage. Our pet pig had taken the rope in her mouth and ran with it, dragging the sleigh for about ten feet. When I grabbed the sleigh she stopped and wait-ed for me to take the rope, then followed me as far as the house gate, gave a grunt and walked off towards the barn.

Mrs. H. M. Anderson. Box 282, Westlock, Alta.

As I was cutting logs in the bush, I saw a few magpies fly up from behind some willows. Knowing there must be something dead there I went and found two big male deer locked together with their horns. They apparently had died from star-vation as they were unable to get loose.

Andrew Simon. Box 83, Yellow Creek, Sask.

My husband and I were out late, and it was 10:30 when we got home. Our dog came to meet us, and I said, "Say did you not get the cows home yet."

We unhitched the horse and we heard the dog bark and in a little while we heard the cow bell and the dog had gone and got the cows home all by himself, and that was the first time he had ever got them. It was around half a mile to the end of the pasture.

Mrs. Chas. Mattern.

Rosewood, Man.

While working at the store here in Wrixon this winter, I noticed a porcupine day after day. He seemed so content with his surroundings, he remained there for over two months. He was quite tame and often took refuge by the gas tank or in some corner where he felt safe from bad storms. He was the object of much dis-cussion and when he got tired of people watching him, he

would waddle away.

O. Stevenson. Erin Ferry P.O., Sask.

I set my yeast to rise over-night and had it covered with a warm-cloth. I went to bed. In the morning, I thought I would make my bread early as I was going out in the afternoon. When I got to my crock of yeast, I saw to my surprise the head of the cat sticking out through the yeast. It had fallen into the crock and was lying on its back jammed tight in my crock of yeast all night. As soon as I got the cat out, he made for the door for all he was worth.

Mrs. Jeannie Le Texier. Box 81, Fisher Branch, Man.

Light-o'-Love

In Milwaukee, Howard Clickner was arrested for repeatedly annoying his estranged girl friend by putting red lanterns on her front porch.

"I Saw ..."

Nature in the raw wins dollars for readers

This fall our neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stewart, had a badger dig into their turkey house and take 4 grown turkeys. He had built a mound as big and as tall as a dining table. They set a trap, and two nights later he got into it. Mr. Hooper and Ross came and dug him out and shot him. There were almost all of the two turkeys and the leavings of the other two. Around the badger's neck was a studded dog collar. He was not a large one. owns the collar?

Mrs. G. W. Colby.

Druid, Sask.

My collie dog repeatedly put his nose on his front leg. He would then look up at me. I could see nothing wrong, but finally I felt the leg and covered by the heavy coat of hair was a snare wire very He no doubt stepped tight. into the snare and was strong enough to break or twist the wire in two, however he did a good job telling me something was wrong with his leg. G. E. Funnell.

Minnehik, Alta.

Badgers carry their young about much like cats do. Riding through our pasture early one morning in the spring, I surprised a mother badger who evidently had her offspring out for a sunning. As soon as she noticed my horse and I, I saw her pick up her cub by the scuff of its neck and carry it to her den.

Mrs. F. H. Bellamy. Arena, Sask.

The other day, while I was out in the barnyard, I saw two of our horses playing tug-ofwar with an old tug, one was at each end pulling with all its might. Then, again, I saw them dragging the end of an old have all with their teath hayrack with their teeth.

Mrs. C. Musselman. Peesane, Sask.

One morning, while watching my chickens, I saw the old rooster and three hens walking around together when they went to cross a barbed-wire fence, the lower wire was about 6 inches from the ground so the old rooster put his foot on the wire and held it down while the hens went across.

E. R. Clarke.

DeBolt, Alta.

My neighbor put his rooster in the oven to thaw it out, because he thought it was frozen. It was still cold, so he gave him some brandy and let it walk around the kitchen. His cats and dog looked at the rooster, and the cats went over and mewed at him. Then the man

put him in a box and put the box beside the stove. One cat jumped up on the box and fell in with the rooster. They made a terrible noise and the rooster was pecking the cat, and the cat was mewing so loud that the dog got scared and ran under the bed. He stayed there until the man took the cat out of the box, and the dog went and looked at the cat to see if it was

Lorne E. Hoberg. Box 125, Elfros, Sask.

It was very cold and the chickens had stopped laying. We did not know that they had started to lay again, until one day our cat, who must have been taking a nap in one of the hen's nests, came to the house early one morning, dragging an frozen to the end of her

Geore Olson.

Box 27, R.R. No. 1,, Ponoka, Alta.

I rested my gun against a clump of willows as I walked to the edge of the hay slough to look at a muskrat trap. Out in the middle of the slough, a duck was swimming around. He would make a nice dinner, so I determined to take a shot at him just as soon as I had reset the trap.

Suddenly the duck let out a terrified squawk and rose in the air. The frightened duck sped toward the far end of the slough, its wings beating the air franticaly. An eagle was swooping down from the sky above. The pace of the eagle seemed slow compared to that of the duck yet in a moment he was directly over his prey. His legs lowered and his talons clutched the duck, literally picking him up out of the air, without the slightest break in the rhythm of his powerful wings. By the time I reached my gun, he was out of range so I saw my dinner vanish.

George H. Campbell. Reid Lake, B.C.

* *

I am writing you an incident which I saw on the farm one day last summer as I went to the well to get two pails of water. I saw a muskrat swimming in the dugout, and, when it caught sight of me, it went under water so fast I didn't know where it disappeared to. I watched for quite a while and then I saw the muskrat swimming after my tame ducks. The duck dashed out of the water and the muskrat went under the water, but the muskrat didn't catch a duck, but it was close.

Miss Rose Marie Erhardt. Box 7, Steelman, Sask.



100 rings \$ 2.00 500 rings \$ 7.70

rings; parts atrophy, fall off. Clean, easy one-man 500 rings \$ 7.70 operation—any weather. 1000 rings \$13.20 Try this modern method!

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You can plow within four inches of fences, get closer to trees and other obstructions. The new Krause "9" reaches the hard-to-get-at places that other plows won't touch. You get more crops — more profit with this new one-way that attaches directly to the 3-point hydraulic hitch on Ford, Ferguson, and Massey-Harris Model 22 trac-

Be sure to see this great new oneway. Drop in today and see all the features that make it the small plow that does a man-sized job. It's on display now.



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Cuts a swath 5 feet wide. Timken bearings and lighter weight give you less draft.



Positive hydraulic depth control from 1 to 6 inches — 10 inch road

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Perfect for warehouses, machine sheds, barns, poultry houses and utility buildings of all types.

Aluminum roofing and siding now in stock in all standard sizes.



Every inch of floor space available.

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Glued laminated beams, church and auditorium arches. Our products are unconditionally guaranteed if assembled and erected according to instructions.

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You sheltered the homeless

As the floods rose, hope went down. And then . . . your Red Cross was "on the job"! As thousands of flood-stricken Canadians received emergency food and shelter, their gratitude went out to you—who through your Red Cross contributions helped make possible this merciful relief. Now, your Red Cross appeals again for your support to meet tomorrow's needs. Who knows what these needs may be ... as Canada plans and organizes for civil defence. Give now—give generously to keep your Red Cross strong!

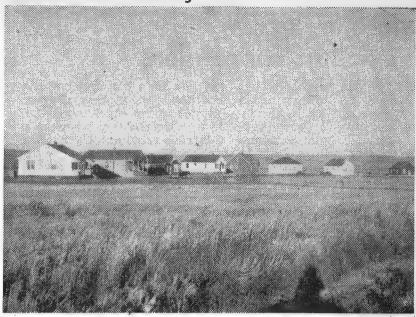
The work of mercy never ends ...

\$5,000,000 is needed now





Matador Farm Housing



Here are eight of the 15 houses that have been started recently on the Matador Co-operative Farm. The area in front of the houses has been set aside for a park and playground.

Square dance parties erase city-country barriers

By C. FRANK STEELE

I fun of the square dance craze sweeping the country, well, you've missed something. From one end of the continent to the other the word goes out: "Let's have a Square Dance party," and the idea at once catches the popular fancy and in no time flat young and old are "swinging their partners" in high glee.

It is all reminiscent of the good old days and the people like it because it's wholesome and sociable and it gets city folk and country folk together in a fine fellowship.

In the early years on the frontier everyone joined in the dancing parties and had a good time. And they needed it for it lent color and joy to another wise pretty monotonous existence on the prairie. Then when folk from faraway countries poured in to the West they brought with them their national folk dances done in native costume and today these New Canadians are riding the square dance "band wagon" and enjoying the colorful dances of the old lands as well as the steps of the early West.

Attracts Thousands

Just how square dancing is being revived was illustrated recently at Lethbridge when the Old Time Dance Club there teamed up with "Bus" Murdock, community recreation leader, and his staff at the beautiful new Civic Centre and staged a Square Dance-Folk Dance Festival that made history. Several thousand city and country people jammed the gayly decorated "gym" and six hundred dancers joined in the demonstration on the floor doing their dance routines with a beauty and enthusiasm that

you haven't joined in the brought rounds of applause from the crowded galleries. Old-time dance clubs from Lethbridge, Taber, Del Bonita, Cardston, Vauxhall, Pincher Cardston, Vauxhall, Pincher Creek, Macleod and other points in South Alberta were seen on the floor with several old-time orchestras and half a dozen right smart callers brightening the program smoothly handled by "Bus" and some of the M.C.'s from the country. And they were all good.

But that is not all. From across the line came square dance clubs giving the festival an international flavor relished by everybody. For instance, Great Falls, Mont., sent up four different old-time dance groups and they put on some mighty pretty dancing. Shelby, Cut Bank and other Montana points were also represented that night and in the grand march, Johnny Canuck and Uncle Sam were given the place of honor leading the procession. Japanese, Ukrainian, Polish and other national groups in picturesque native garb lent interest to the parade and program as they presented typical folk dances in traditional style.

Mayor Turcotte was there, also Albert Dupen, president of the Lethbridge and District Old Timers' Association, and other dignitaries and the big gala night was mentioned later in The the city council meeting. big Lethbridge square dance festival inspired other communities to form groups and today the whole countryside is having fun at these dancing parties.

Good Callers

Fortunately we still have in the West some good old-time fiddlers and callers to liven up the evenings and make for sociability and neighborliness. Records are used by some clubs to advantage.

These old-time square dances are great mixers. One gets a thrill to see dads take to the floor with their daughters, mothers with their young sons. Even grandpa and grandma have caught the spirit and roll back the years to get a real kick out of doing the steps they knew when they were young such as the graceful French minuet and Veleta waltz.

But perhaps the real interest lies in the fact that the younger fry are liking these old dances. They are leaving jive, these young jitterbugs, for the rollicking quadrille and liking it.

"Allemande left" and "do-si-do" have taken hold not to mention that popular figure, "Ladies cross your lilywhite hands," and so on. The Waltz Quadrille is a beautiful dance and what can beat the old-fashioned Circle Two Step to mix 'em up and break the ice? The schottische

the idea of a square dance club. You can dance to records and records are to be had at any good music store. All you need is a gramophone and a few willing hands to put on the party. And after the first night you will have the folk, old and young, keen for those regular weekly dancing dates. Instructions on how to go about this business are contained in pamphlets obtainable at book stores or at most public libraries. "Ladies choice" gives a little spice during the evening, some clubs feature the supper hour. Others do not. At the regular dances preferring to stage special dances with barbecues or some other features typical of the West.

"BEATTIE" GRAIN CLEANER — Earn More Money with New Improved "Beattle" Blanket Grain Cleaner. Cleans wild oats out of tame oats and all grains. Clean your grain and do custom work. Sell your oats as seed. Satisfaction or money refunded. Write for circular. Sifton Products, Box 130, Sifton, Man.

Two Step to mix 'em up and break the ice? The schottische and polka are always sure-fire hits at these square dance nights.

It's Easy

If you haven't a fiddler in your community don't give up

IF roducts, Box 130, Sifton, Man.

HOMESPUN YARNS — 2-3-4-ply made from long fibred New Zealand and native wool. Grey, brown, fawn, maroon, royal blue, paddy green, scarlet, yellow, black leather \$3.60 lb. White \$3.80 lb. delivered. Northland sweater patterns. Adult: Deer, bear, curling, Indian design, dog and squirrel, dancer 25c each. Knitting nedles 25c pair. Heavyweight zippers—child's, 50c. Adult's, 75c. State size. Miss Mary Maxim, Box 334, Sifton, Man.

All or Nothing

In Sydney, Australia, Paintmaker Charles Joseph Relph admitted setting fire to his paint factory, explained that he had not been able to find out why his product tended to peel.

News

In Bloemfontein, Union of South Africa, a balky lion that had refused to move into new cage at the Bloemfontein zoo scrambled right in when an attendant gave its tail a hard

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FLUID DRIVE You can't imagine how smooth truck operation can be until you've tried FARGO Fluid Drive! It provides a "power cushion" in the drive line that protects over 80 vital parts from excessive strain. Fargo Fluid Drive is optional on ½ and ¾—1 ton models.

LONGER VALVE LIFE-On the 3-ton and up the FARGO's designed to do the especially heavy jobs—new sodium-cooled, stellite-faced, exhaust valves provide extremely long valve life. This means less tear-down for valve grinding and thus greater economy.

EASIER LOADING - Re-designed rear springs, on all Fargo models, provide a lower ground-tofloor height without affecting ground-to-axle clearance. Particularly helpful when loading heavy objects.

BETTER FUEL SYSTEM—A new, larger-capacity fuel pump delivers a greater flow of fuel without building up pressure in the lines. This means more even, more dependable power under all loads and freedom from carburetor flooding on starting.

EASIER HANDLING - This well-known FARGO feature is further improved by the addition of new worm-and-roller steering gears. FARGO is easier to handle and more comfortable to drive. FARGO'S cross-type steering permits greatly reduced turning circles both right and left.

IMPROVED IGNITION AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEM IMPROVED IGNITION AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

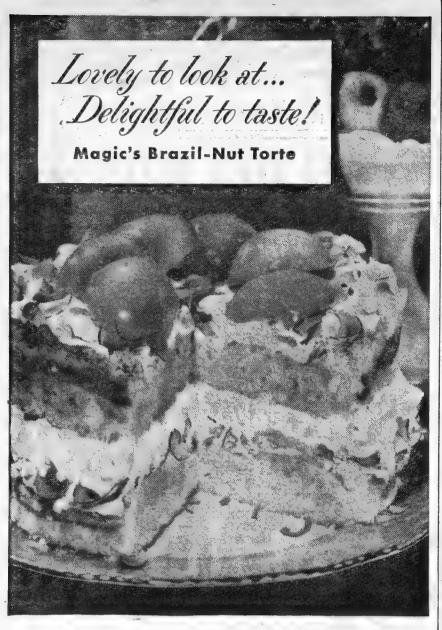
— Better bad-weather starting is assured by the use of moulded synthetic spark plug covers and high-torque starting motor. A larger, 45-Amp. generator takes care of higher accessory loads with less drain on the battery. 50-Amp. and 55-Amp. generators are available for special purposes.





FARM TRUCKERS: These new 1951 FARGO trucks have been de-signed and built only after a careful on-the-job study of what you want in a truck. We firmly believe they come closer to satisfying your requirements than any truck in FARGO'S history.

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WANT to send your family into raptures—or plan a special splurge for favorite friends? Serve this delectable torte made of foamy whipped cream, baked-on frosting, with toasted nuts, luscious fruit—and cake that's Magic-light!

Make light of all your baking, with Magic Baking Powder! Turn out tender, moist cakes every time! Magic costs less than 1¢ per average baking, yet protects costly ingredients, prevents failures. Insist on Magic Baking Powder!

MAGIC'S BRAZIL-NUT TORTE

and the second second second

2 cups sifted cake flour 2 tsps. Magic Baking Powder ½ tsp. salt

4 thsps. shortening

4 thsps. butter or margarine

1 cup fine granulated sugar

3 eggs, separated

3/3 cup milk

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and ½ tsp. salt together 3 times. Cream shortening and butter or margarine together; gradually blend in 1 cup sugar. Beat egg yolks until thick and light; add to creamed mixture, part at a time, beating well after each addition. Measure milk and add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of milk and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into two 8" round cake pans which have been greased and lined on the bottom with greased paper. Beat the egg

1/8 tsp. salt
1 tsp. vanilla
1/8 tsp. cream of tartar
1 cup fine granulated sugar
1/2 tsp. vanilla
3/4 cup thinly-shaved or chopped
Brazil Nuts

whites with ½ tsp. salt until foamy; sprinkle with cream of tartar and beat until stiff but not dry. Gradually beat in 1 cup sugar, beating after each addition until mixture will stand in peaks; beat in ½ tsp. vanilla. Spread meringue over cake batter and sprinkle with Brazil nuts. Bake in rather slow oven, 325°, about 45 minutes. Let stand on cake coolers until cold; loosen sides, carefully lift out cakes (keeping right-side up) and remove paper. Put cakes together with whipped cream and garnish top with drained apricot or peach halves or other suitable fruit.

Farm Ranch Porte Porte Devoted to the Interests of the Rural women of Western Canada

What's the story behind your favorite dish?

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

Cold Shoulders aren't popular because the expression means being treated with chilliness, indifference, and lack of friendliness. In medieval France, guests were usually treated with a hot roast beef dinner, but if any guest stayed too long or made themselves unpopular in their conversation, they were served with a cold shoulder of mutton instead of the traditional and customary hot beef. Thus the expression — "giving him a cold shoulder" came into being.

Adam's Apple is the term used for the enlarged lump in men's throats which is often quite noticeable and is supposed to have originated with Adam, the first man. The legend has it that the forbidden apple lodged in Adam's throat and that ever since then men have had an "Adam's Apple" to remind them of Adam's sin.

Earn Your Salt is a saying which came about through the fact that at one time salt was considered even more valuable than gold. Many working people received their wages in salt and the wages were called salarium. The word salary is a derivation of this.

Hot Cross Buns were made by the ancient Roman priests in honor of Diana, the goddess of the moon. The bun represented the moon with the cross dividing it into four quarters. In the old days, many people kept a bun from one year to the next, believing that it brought them good luck. Nowadays, we see the buns in our bakeries for about a week or so before Good Friday, and most of us buy and enjoy them for their delicious taste.

Rice at Weddings. Since rice, or grain, symbolized productiveness, it was used at marriages to carry best wishes for a fruitful union. Also, there was the belief that throwing it after newlyweds gave food to any evil spirits that might be present and thus appeased them and insured peace to the newly-wed couple.

That First Fish. Many fishermen throw the first fish caught back into the water. Years ago when this tradition started the idea was that if the first fish were thrown back into its watery habitat, he would tell his fellow-fish that it was safe to take the bait. This implied that from then on the fish would bite easily and the foolish superstition—handed down for generations—is now observed by fishermen with the casual

remark "I'll throw this first one back, just for luck."

Sandwiches get their name from the Earl of Sandwich back in the 18th century. One day, at dinner, the Earl hit upon the idea of putting his meat between two slices of bread and eating it that way. He liked the combination, told others about it and in no time, all England was eating "sandwiches."

Johnny-Cake. This corn bread was originally called "journey-cake". The early American settlers took it with them when they went on journeys because it kept better than any other kind. Gradually the "journey" was changed to "Johnny". And Johnny Cake is now a popular American bread.

The Turkey Gobbler is considered the Great American Bird, yet actually it reached our country by way of Europe, from Old Mexico. The turkey is a North American bird, but was first found in Mexico, from whence specimens were taken to Europe about 1530, then brought to the United States, where on Thanksgiving and Christmas we eat it with a relish.

Mince Pies at Christmas. Ever since medieval times, mince pies have been symbolic of the spices and other gifts brought to the Christ Child by

The Dishpan Philosopher

IT seems to me that buying jags of this and that in paper bags, and living on a little plot that city people call a lot, with houses in a nice neat row set out along the street just so, right close to all the passing strife, must be a dreary way of life. But everybody to their taste! A life that I would count a waste some folks find good, and useful too, and country life such people view as something hard to understand. They have no kinship with the land and see no compensation there hardships country folks must bear.

The world, however, needs us both. And while I would be very loath to leave the farm I can respect the folks who country life reject. We need each other and should try to see more clearly eye to eye.

the Wise Men on the first Christmas day. As early as 1596, these pies were mentioned in books and other printed mat-They were originally called shrid pies, then shredded pies, and finally mince pies.

Christmas Cakes and Cook-Many are the kinds of Christmas cakes, cookies and confections prevalent at holiday time. This habit of making such sweets is a survival of the habit of presenting cakes to the Senators of Rome in the early days. At first these gifts took the forms of animals and people; later they became more elaborate and decorative. In England hundreds of them were used to give the poor people who sang carols on street corners; now their purpose is legion.

Christmas Dinner is the highlight of the festive day. In Old England the custom of "bringing in the Boar's head" was a very important ceremony. Trumpets blared at a stated time and a procession entered the banquet hall and paraded the length of the long banquettable at which the diners sat. The boar's head was carried at the head of the procession, on a silver platter, and behind its carriers were pages carrying mustard - considered as a necessity to aid digestion! Last of all came the plum pudding, much larger than those we serve today. From this festivity, our Christmas dinner was with more modern evolved. foods, such as home-grown turkeys, but with the same friendly good-will centering about the

Finger Bowls have been used since early Roman times and originated with the custom of all guests washing their hands before and after dinner. Small basins containing water, and often a flower or two, were set before each guest before and after each meal. In Sicily, Louis II began to wash his hands in rose-water after each Following his example, the fashionable people of that time (1455) soon began doing the same . . . and the custom has been handed down to us.



Apple Pie

6 to 8 tart apples

Pastry for 2-crust pie

- 2 tabléspoons flour
- l cup brown sugar (firmly packed)
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg

Grated rind of 1 lemon

Grated rind of 1 orange

'3 tablespoons butter

Pare, core and slice apples. Line 9-inch pan with pastry. Combine flour, brown sugar and nutmeg. Rub a little of this mixture into lower crust. Arrange apple slices in pan. Add remaining sugar mixture. Dot with butter. Cut slits in top crust; moisten edge of lower crust. Place top crust over apples; press edges together with tines of fork. Bake in hot oven, 425° F., 40 minutes, or until apples are tender. Serves 6.

CORN CHOWDER

- 1/4 cup chopped onion
- 3 tablespoons butter 2 tablespoons flour
- 3 cups cubed, cooked potatoes
- 2 cups canned corn
- 4 cups liquid (water drained from potatoes and milk)
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper Chopped parsley

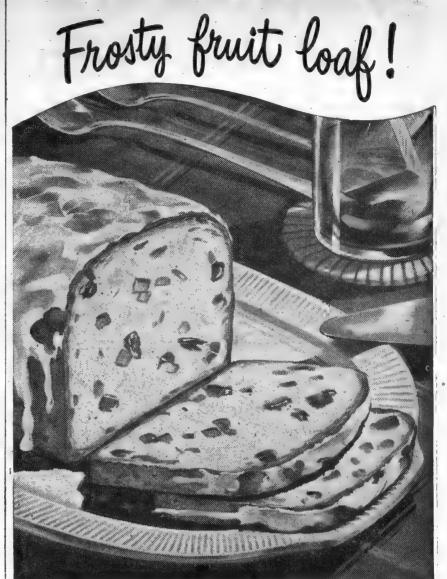
Cook onion in butter until onions are slightly browned. Blend in flour. Add potatoes, corn, milk and potato water. Season with salt and pepper. Cook 3 to 5 minutes. Sprinkle with chopped parsley before serving. Yield: six servings.

- OR 1 cup plus 2 tablespoons sifted pastry flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons cocoa
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 2 tablespoons shortening, melted
- 1/2 cup chopped walnuts (optional)
- ¾ cup brown sugar
- 1/4 cup cocoa
- 1% cups hot water

Mix and sift flour, baking powder, salt, sugar and cocoa Add milk, vanilla and melted shortening; mix until smooth. Add nuts. Pour into greased, 8-inch square cake pan. Mix brown sugar and cocoa; sprinkle over batter. Pour hot water over entire batter. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° F., 40 to 45 minutes. Serve hot. Yield: six servings.

Caution in Cooking

To bring all the beauty and goodness of vegetables to the table they should be cooked only until tender. Cook them in a covered pan in the smallest possible amount of water in the shortest possible time. Vegetables should be prepared immediately before cooking as exposure to the air and long cooking destroys the valuable vitamin C-content.



So light and luscious - made with marvellous new fast DRY yeast!

• This is the kind of treat that makes men-folks wave their arms and say: "When will you bake some more?"

And you can plan plenty more sumptuous yeast bakings, once you have in your pantry a supply of the wonderful new Fleischmann's DRY Yeast!

Yes, this grand new yeast keeps fresh and full-strength on your pantry shelf. Unlike old-fashioned perishable yeast, it never lets you down through loss of strength. Keeps vital and active, till you're ready to bake!

If you bake at home, you can really go to town now with hot rolls, buns, desserts, and bread! No change in recipes: one envelope of the new Dry yeast equals one cake of fresh yeast: Get several weeks' supply of Fleisch-mann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast and make this tempting Frosty Fruit Loaf tomorrow sure!

- FROSTY FRUIT LOAF -Makes 3 Loaves

Measure into large bowl

2/3 cup lukewarm water

2 teaspoons granulated sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. In the meantime, scald 2/3 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in 1/2 cup granulated sugar

1-1/4 teaspoons salt 6 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm and add to yeast mix

3 well-begien eggs

- 3 cups once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth; stir in
 - 3 cups mixture of washed and dried seedless raisins, quar-

tered candied cherries and slivered mixed candied peels

Work in

3 cups more once-sifted

bread flour
Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set

dough in warm place, free from draught; Let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down dough and divide into 3 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Shape into loaves; place in well-greased bread pans (4½" x 8½", top inside measure and 2¾" deep). Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 45-50 minutes. Cool and ice with Plain Icing.

PLAIN ICING

Combine 1/2 cup sifted Icing sugar

- 2 teaspoons milk
- 1/8 teaspoon vaniila and beat until smooth.



A.W. NUGENT THE WORLD'S LEADING PUZZLEMAKER



HANGE EAST TO WEST IN 3 MOVES. SUBSTITUTE A NEW LETTER TO FORM A NEW WORD IN MAKING EACH MOVE

EAST

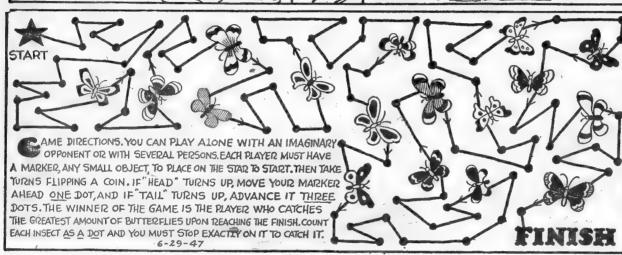
THEN MR. BULL FROG SENT OUT INVITATIONS FOR THIS SMOKER HE INTENTIONALLY LEFT OUT HIS ENEMY MR. ROOSTER. THE ELUSIVE OLD ROOSTER MANAGED TO SLIP IN HERE, HOWEVER, AND IS HIDING. WE SEE HIS ENTIRE BODY. CAN YOU?

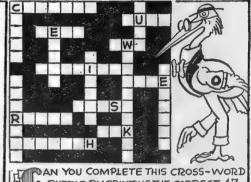


ANAGRAM

NSCRAMBLE ALL THE LETTERS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES TO SPELL A FRUIT.

- A SPEECH.
- IN A CENTER. 2
- ONE LAW TERM.
- BRIER SCANER
- 'T IS A CROP. 5
- ERE BRASS WRIT.





AN YOU COMPLETE THIS CROSS-WORD PUZZLE BY PRINTING THE CORRECT 17 BIRDS' NAMES IN THE SQUARES, READING ACROSS AND DOWN? THERE ARE NO DEFINITIONS. WE FILLED IN A FEW LETTERS TO GIVE YOU A START. (Releases by The Associated Newspapers)



WO CUT-OUT ANIMALS FOR

O WIN THIS WORD GAME YOU ARE REQUIRED TO SPELL AT LEAST SIXTEEN -LETTER WORDS BY USING ONLY THE LETTERS IN

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TOUR, HOUR, HOLK, ROUT, BURY, BURY, BULY, BOUT, HOLK, BOUT, BULY, BUTH, PUZZLE SUTIONS " BULY FOURTH" WORD GAME:

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3	91	11	4					
	21	٤	41					
33 PROBLEM:								

WILL TOTAL EXACTLY 33 IN ALL THE ROWS OF THREE NUMBERS, ACROSS, DIAGONALLY.

SEE IF YOU CAN WRITE CERTAIN NUM-BERS IN EACH EMPTY SQUARE SO THAT THE COM-BINED NUMBERS.

DOWN

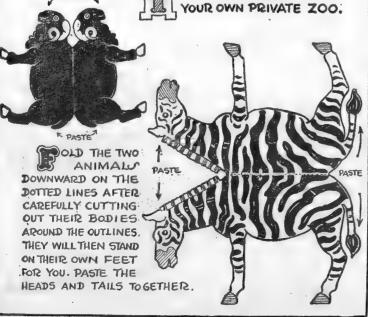
.HOIZLEO FLAMINGO, DOVE, GOOSE, ROBIN, AUK AND ACROSS_ CHICKEN, DUCK, TERN, OWL, ROSS-WORD BIRDS:

DOWN_CRANE, SPARROW, EAGLE, PIGEON,

NECTARINE ; 3, WATERMELON; 4, CRANDERRIES; 5, APRICOTS; 6, STRAWBERRIES. NAGRAM SENTENCES: 1, PEACHES; 2

TAST, LAST, LEST, WEST. : TEAST TO WEST:

TWEEN THE TWO PELICANS. HHE HIDDEN BOOZLEE IS OBSIDE DOMN BE-6-29-47



TUMBLERS STORED ON WOODEN PEGS CONSERVE SPACE IN KITCHEN CARINET

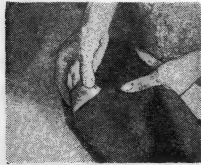


Many women find that the space in their kitchen cabinets is insufficient to store all the things they desire to have conveniently at hand. The husband of one woman solved this problem by inserting wooden pegs in the cabinet side at an angle so that glass tumblers could be inverted over them. By doing this, space otherwise not used could be utilized. Diameter of the pegs is determined by the weight of the tumblers. Also, the length of the pegs depends on the size of the glass to be placed over them. If there is not sufficient space for the pegs on the cabinet sides, they could be put on the inside surfaces of the doors, positioning them so they will not contact dishes on the shelves when the doors are closed. If this is done, care should be taken not to overload the doors and thus cause them to sag or the hinges to bend out of shape.

0 0 0



SOAP LUBRICATES NEEDLE to prevent breakage when stitching seams in canvas and other heavy material. Rub soap along the line of stitch.



ELIMINATE SHINY AREAS ON CLOTHING by rubbing them with potato before pressing. Cut a piece from the potato and rub fabric with the sliced surface.

Use a pipe cleaner dipped in silver polish, for removing tarnish from between the tines of forks.





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For Bad Winter Cough, Mix This Syrup Yourself

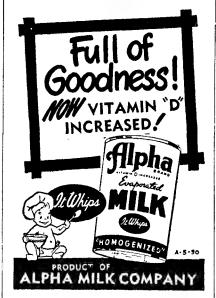
If you want a splendid cough medicine, mix it at home. It costs very little, yet the way it takes hold of distressing coughs, giving quick relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with a 2½ ounce bottle of Pinex. Pour this into a 16-oz. bottle, and fill up with granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. To make syrup, use 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) It's no trouble at all and gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money—a real family supply. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine. It is surprising how quickly this loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages.

Pinex is a special compound of proven introducts in convented.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a very reliable soothing agent for winter coughs. Money refunded if it does not please you in every way

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Limbs versus legs

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

WHEN, in the dim past, woolen stockings were discarded for cashmere, wise grandmothers and great-grandmothers shook their heads disapprovingly and sagely predicted a rapid decline of the gentler sex. When in due time, cashmere was replaced by silk, there was no longer any doubt in the minds of the older generation as to the ultimate fate of the luckless wearer.

However, strange to say, life flows on pretty much the same as in the days of our grand-mothers. We still have our share of the ills that human flesh is heir to; but these ills are not more pronounced than in the days of woolen stockings.

If our great-grandmothers could come back from the past and express their opinions, doubtless they would be shocked at the expense incurred in covering the knees of the flappers of today. In her day, a

girl knitted one pair of stockings a year, perhaps footed another pair, and she was well supplied with stockings the year round.

Of course, girls in those days did not own such vulgar things as "legs". That part of their anatomy was referred to as "limbs", if one must, perchance, refer at all. How warm and cosy those same limbs must have been in those long woolen stockings, say on a day when the thermometer registered 90 in the shade. The stockings, which were knitted to come well above, the knees, were not knitted of wool and cotton, but of pure wool. For didn't grandmother sheer the wool from the sheep, wash, card it and spin it into yarn which she knitted those stockings.

The laced boots which greatgrondmother wore, came well above the ankles, and the skirt, which was long and voluminous to protect those "limbs" from







MARCH, the warrior month of the year, taking its ancient title from Mars, god of battle. Fitting, too, for it is the month when winter and spring meet to contend hard for mastery, with young spring the victor and winter suffering a final rout. Our Saxon forbears called it Lenat-month, the month of ever-lengthening days, from which also our own term of Lent is derived.

And tradition follows history through faraway ages to the present, for in March the baker will be displaying hot-cross buns to be eaten on Good Friday, and many a country housewife will be taking a fine, spicy, nicely-browned batch out of her oven. Though not in the same luscious perfection, our pagan ancesters knew the eating of them in honor of their own newly-awakened god of

fertility.

With the advent of March we can look back upon rigid winter just as if we turned around at the top and viewed the hill we have just climbed. We can see how we have filled in the mosaic of life in a cold, white world. Weeks were broken into days days filled with necessary chores in home and out-doors. The routine care of the family, meals, cleaning, mending, knitting, trips to town, community activities, neighborly entertainings have occupied the distaff side. I have watched things of beauty designed by clever minds, emerge from skilful fingers-bright rugs, plain cotton curtains made into real artistries by colored stencils and embroiderings that would bring admiration in a store window and win a prize in a handicraft's contest.

The husbandry department has spent its days in leisurely occupation with poultry and livestock, preparing machinery for action, making plans for this and that, so as not to be caught napping a few weeks hence when authentic spring arrives. In the evening there is the comfort of light and warmth, music and reading, after the inner man has been repaired by excellent food, and all are conscious of well-being and a general feeling of grati-tude. Yet we realize that we are living in an atomic age, all prickly with pressures and strains, fears and confusions, though we do not come into such close contact with these perplexities as do our city friends.

As March nears its end there seems to be an almost imperceptible restlessness, a sort of tension, or impatience perhaps, over the whole prairie. I notice the sparrows in the bare poplars quarrelling in their own particular brand of Billingsgate. Droll they sound, rather than irritated, for unlike humans they know not envy, hatred or uncharitableness. Dotted among the clear outline of branches against the sky, they look like living notes on the musical scale. Chickadees, too, with only their three notes, recite them over and over in an excit-ed sort of way. The first crow has appeared from his winter isolation, to spy out the land, and evidently shares the same feeling, curving and swooping here and there with a nervous watchfulness. Every form of bird-life holds a fascination for the interested observant eye and ear.

the gaze of the sinful male, was not made of flimsy silk or crepe de chine; but from good homespun woven by great-grandmothers's own hand. The underskirts, one if not two, were made of the same material. They were made full and long like the skirts, just clearing the ground.

If you went berry picking in those good old days and the weight of the skirts became unbearable in the intense heat, custom decreed that you might discard at least one underskirt, providing that it was discreetly hidden, and that there were no inquisitive male pickers in the patch. No girl would be so vulgar as to allow any male, or any woman except a close relative, to suspect that she was minus of an underskirt, even though her skirt be of such heavy material that when held up to the sun not a ray of light would penetrate.

Of course, one did not mention such intimate pieces of wearing apparel as petticoats, and if the roads were ever so sloppy, the snow knee-deep, the skirts must not be lifted above the ankles or boot-tops, for no decent girl would cheapen herself by exposing her "limbs".

As a consequence, the skirts and underskirts were very often wet to the knees. The stockings, that otherwise might have escaped, were drabbled from the wet skirts, and our grandmothers remained in wet, though modest discomfort the entire day.

It is rather appalling the money that is spent on silk and nylon hose today; but when one considers the yards of material wasted in those skirts and underskirts, the labor of making them up, the backaches on wash day and ironing day; the strength expended in carrying around the extra weight, was not the physical strength wasted more to be deplored than the money waste.

Although the "limbs" were allowed to swelter in the hot summer, they were protected from the stinging blasts of winter breezes; but winter breezes are not nearly so devastating as continued dampness.

Perhaps, after all, the flapper of today is wiser in the honest possession of a pair of "legs", than our great-grandmothers of yore who were overly modest about admitting to the possession of a pair of "limbs".

Use embroidery hoops for holding the ends of your jelly bag open for easier filling. The bag can be hung from a sterilized wire coat hanger, bent to hook under the hoops from the outside.







After all is said and done, how does it taste in the cup? That is what counts!

TEA BAGS

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Let's Ask Aunt Sal...

Don't you sometimes find it helps a lot,

To discuss things with a friend? Then drop a letter to Aunt Sal . .

Her friendly help she'll lend.

tried to explain to you last month how impossible it is for me to crowd in all the answers into this limited space allotment, but I feel I must remind you again; there is only one sure way to get as prompt a reply as some of you want . . . and that is enclose a stamped self addressed envelope. Otherwise you'll just have to wait for your turn. (Get me?)

Q.: — Could you please tell me how to clean a plush davenport? It is upholstered in a floral design in wine color, but is badly soiled from oil and dirt. Will cleaning solvent do it? -(Mrs. G. C., Horen, Alta.)

A.: — I take it you have not a vacuum cleaner. Then your first procedure is to get rid of as much surface as possible. A great deal of dirt can be kept from flying about the room if you place over it an old flannel blanket that has been dampened in hot water. Beat through this. Then start sponging off grease and soiled spots. Yes, you can use solvents for this or make a cleanser by dissolving ½ cup mild soap in one quart boiling water; cool until jellied, then beat with a rotary beater till stiff and free from liquid. Apply lather with soft brush, using circular motion. Work on small section at once, cleaning and rinsing with clear water each time. Dry as quickly as possible and use as little moisture as you can. If you have an electric fan this is grand for drying. To raise the nap on the mohair pile cover with a cloth wrung out of very hot water. Leave on for 5 to 10 minutes then remove and brush against the direction of nap. When dry, brush again, this time with the nap.

Q.—I wonder if someone could give me a good recipe for raisin pie? — (Mrs. D. P., R.R. 5, Edmonton, Alta.)

A. - Seeing Mrs. P. was good enough to send me in a fine recipe for that Syrian cabbage roll, I'm more than glad to do her a good turn too.

RAISIN PIE: 3 cups seedless raisins (I like these best), 3 cups hot water, 1 tsp. lemon juice or vinegar, ½ cup granulated sugar, 3 tblsps. flour, 1 tblsp. butter.

Boil raisins and water for 3 minutes. Combine sugar and flour together and mix to a paste with a little of the above liquid. Add to raisins and cook until clear, stirring to keep smooth. Add the butter and vinegar. Cool. Pour into unbaked pie crust. Cover with top crust or strips of pastry. Bake at 425 F. for half an hour or until golden brown.

Q. — I would like to know where I could get instructions on making novelties such as crocheted dolls' dresses suitable for gifts.—(Mrs. F. M., Regina,

A. — Those living in cities such as Regina should be able to get in touch with a handicraft guild or search the book stands in any large store for handicraft magazines. I'll give you the address of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild. A letter written to this address accompanied with a stamped, self-addressed envelope should bring you information about any handwork. Mrs. R. P. Williams, Office Secretary, Canadian Handicrafts Guild, 1217 Bay Canadian Street, Toronto, Ontario.

- Can ink stains be removed form an oak floor? Mrs. J. C., Lethbridge, Alberta.)

A. — Oak being a hard wood resists treatment more than softer woods. In my latest guide for finishing furniture they have this to say about removing ink from all woods: "Rub the spots with sweet spirits of nitre. When wood turns white, wipe off with soft cotton cloth. Repeat if necessary."

- I am having trouble with my wooden folding clothes drier. I thought it was because it was old, but my new one acts the same . . . it stains my white things. What can I do about it? -(Mrs. H. H. S., R.R. 2, Leduc, Alberta.)

A. — It sounds as if the drier must have got soiled in some way or been finished with some solution . . . for clean, unfinished wood shouldn't do this. Here is a remedy recommended in the best laundry guide I have. Wipe the rack with a damp cloth dipped in equal parts of baking soda and salt. (Note: If this does not bring good results, write me again, please.)

Prize Picture



This cute Boston Terrier is the pet of Margaret Jones of Newton Siding,

Q. — We got some expensive oil paintings from Norway and they are fly spotted also the gold frames are dingy. What can we use to freshen them up? Also how can I clean keys of piano?—(Mrs. E. C., Innisfail, Alberta.)

A. — Get some deutoxide of hydrogen at your druggist's ... use it with 8 times as much water and all darkening and stains on oil paintings will vanish at once. To brighten the gilt frames use this formula: Put enough sulphur into 3 cups water to give it a yellow tinge. Add 2 chopped onions to this and boil. Strain off this liquid and when cold apply with a small brush to gilt. I don't think there is anything better to clean piano keys than the old-time remedy of rubbing them with a soft cloth dampened slightly with alcohol. Be careful not to get any on the wood.

Q. - I had bad luck with my Xmas cakes last year . . . they were soggy and this never happened before. Is it because I stored them in a damp place or too slow a fire? Also should the mixed peel and fruit be rinsed off before putting in the cake? — (Mrs. W. A. M., Assiniboia, Sask.)

A. If your cakes were too moist right from the start, then I'd say they were either insufficiently baked or not enough flour. If they turned soggy later on then likely the place you stored them was too damp. (I had a cake actually mold from storing it in the cellar that was too damp.) For sanitary reasons, of course, wash all fruits well. Dry with an absorbent towel before using. If you send me a stamped letter I'll send you my favorite recipe for fruit cake, I tried new recipes almost each year until I found this recipe.

Q. — I wrote you before about removing dark stains from natural colored dining furniture. I didn't explain that these marks are caused by the shoes of the children. You know how they like to scrape their feet on the rungs of chairs? I'll get an art eraser and try that, but so far the only thing I've tried was liquid wax. It took off some ... but not all. — (Mrs. E. T. B., Rocanville, Sask.)

A. — Have you tried clean, cold water? Most furniture can be washed you know. Try this on one place first. After washing (and use a soft sponge or very soft cloth) then follow up with a rub with a piece of chamois (wrung out of water). Rub the chamois only one way on the furniture and be sure the chamois is wet.

Here is a fine home-made polish that is supposed to remove all kinds of stains from furniture even Take ½ pt. of 98% alcohol, put in it ¼ ounce of each gum shellac and pulverized resin. Let these cut in the alcohol mildew:

then add $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. linseed oil. cloth before dipping in this bat-Shake well and keep this on ter. Fry in deep hot fat. hand. Shake well before using and apply with a sponge, brush or flannel, even newspaper . . . rubbing it well after application.

Q. Could you give me the recipe for the batter used for frying fish when you wish to serve it as part of the 'fish and chips' dish?

Mrs. C.R., Rolling Hills, Alta

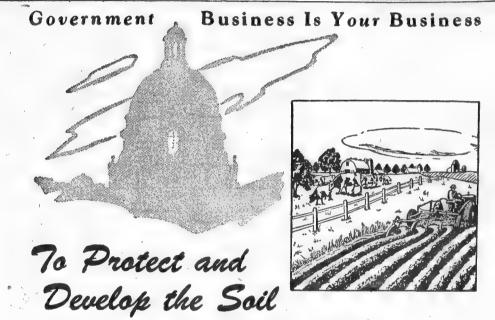
A. 1 cup flour, 1/4 tsp. salt, 2/3 cups milk, 2 eggs separated, 1 tblsp. melted fat or butter.

Q. Mrs. E. E. of Cobbie Hill, B. C. is only one of many who sent in questions re. what to wear and do at weddings and wedding showers.

A. All of these received private replies but I wish I could make you all promise to stop getting so nervous the minute a wedding comes in sight. Act natural and remember evervone concerned are your friends and chances are none of Combine them all, adding the them are any better versed than stiffly beaten egg whites last. you are in all the niceties of Wipe the fish with a damp wedding etiquette. them are any better versed than



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The current value of farm capital in Alberta is nearly one and a half billion dollars, but this is being increased rapidly by extensive irrigation developments and agricultural expansion throughout the province. Your Department of Agriculture serves through its branches, as follows: THE FIELD CROPS BRANCH includes divisions devoted to crop improvement, soil conservation, weed and pest control, horticulture and farmstead planning. An horticultural station is maintained at Brooks for the development of new fruits and vegetables adapted to Alberta conditions.

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH assists to improve the quality of Alberta herds and flocks through a number of improvement policies. Specialists on each class of live stock give full attention to production problems.

THE DAIRY BRANCH is responsible for dairy herd improvement work, licensing and inspection of plants manufacturing dairy products and cold storage locker plants.

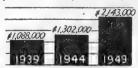
THE VETERINARY SERVICES BRANCH main. tains an up-to-date animal pathological lab-oratory through which services are offered the public and practicing veterinarians. Campaigns for the control of tuberculosis and Bang's disease are conducted.

Branches dealing with poultry, fur farming and apiculture are maintained.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE provides the principal contact between the Department of Agriculture and the rural people. Forty-two district agriculturists and fifteen district home economists make farm and home calls or are easily available for consultation. Specialists in nutrition, agricultural engineering, home designing, etc. assist with special problems.

SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE offer two-year courses in agriculture and home economics, and a Junior Farm and Home Club program is conducted. The complete junior program is aimed to pro-mote good citizenship, arouse an appre-ciation of farming, and to give training in the principles and practices underlying successful farming and homemaking.

Total Expenditures-Department of Agriculture



Gross Farm Income: \$153,139,000 \$306,674,000

\$448.911,000



Government of the Province of Alberta DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HON. D. A. URE. Minister

O. S. LONGMAN Deputy Minister



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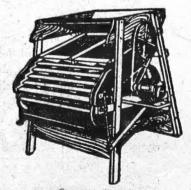
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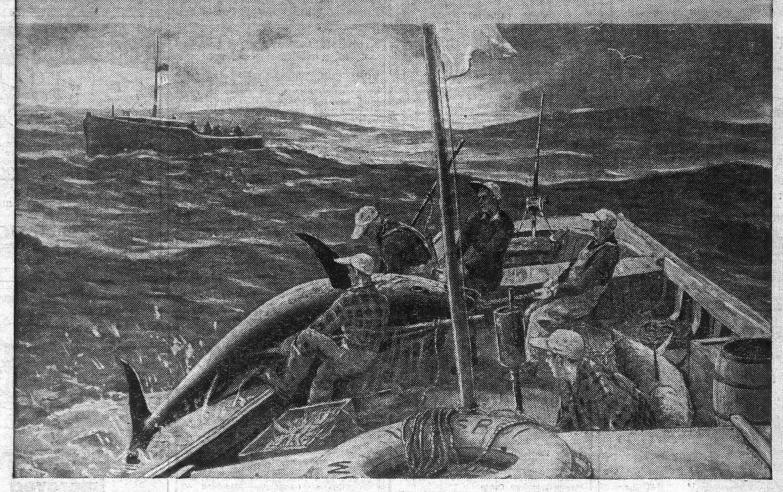
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